

DAILY REPORT

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OF CHINA**



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

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GENERAL

NCNA CORRESPONDENT QUESTIONS VALUE OF DISARMAMENT DEBATE

OW031230Y Peking NCNA in English 1212 GMT 3 Jul 78 OW

[NCNA correspondent's report: "Debate On Disarmament Has a Long Way to Go"--NCNA headline]

[Text] United Nations, 2 Jul (HSINHUA)--The United Nations General Assembly session on disarmament came to an end yesterday, but in the minds of the departing representatives, concern about the arms race of the two superpowers has not ended. A representative from the Middle East commented: "Far from finishing, the serious debate on disarmament has still a long way to go."

The debate was so serious that the closing of the session was much delayed. At the final stage, when the wrangling grew more heated, the representatives of the small and medium-sized countries worked overtime to frustrate the obstructive efforts of the two superpowers, particularly those of the Soviet Union, to thrash out a final document reflecting their just stand. The many brackets inserted in the draft testify to their wide differences with the superpowers.

Three weeks of intense struggle, created a final document which gave expression to some of the just demands of the small and medium-sized countries. The unreasonable positions persisted in by the superpowers remain in the document. They show that it is no easy task to force the superpowers to agree to an even paper agreement on disarmament.

There have been many previous agreements or documents on disarmament. The first resolution adopted by the United Nations 33 years ago was one on disarmament, and the same topic came up again year after year at its first committee meeting. Outside the United Nations, unilateral or multilateral negotiations on disarmament have continued from time to time, and accords have even been reached. Despite all this, however, the arms race between the two superpowers has continued at full speed ahead, posing an ever more serious threat to world peace and security.

During the debate, many representatives exposed with the help of indisputable facts the feverish armament expansion maintained by the two superpowers under cover of disarmament. The representatives of the two superpowers, however, ignored them and bragged about "great achievements" in disarmament and detente. This kind of posturing was described by one representative as "the most refined form of international hypocrisy." An Arab representative summed it up with an Arab proverb--"read or listen and you shalt be gladdened. Try to find the truth and thou shalt be saddened." The increasing rivalry between the two superpowers at the time of the special session fully testifies to their hypocrisy. While talking profusely about disarmament and detente, the self-proclaimed most peace-loving superpower has intensified its subversive activities in many parts of the world, including in the sub-continent of South Asia, in the Red Sea area and in the four (Soviet-held) Japanese northern territories, in Africa, became ever more ferocious and treacherous in making trouble, stirring up unrest and instigating blood-shed.

The irony stands out more sharply when, mindful of this superpower's aggression, and arms expansion, one looks at a bronze statue presented to the UN by Khrushchev 20 years ago. The statue shows a Herculean blacksmith beating a sword into a plough.

This Soviet gift is still kept in the garden at UN Headquarters, but it now serves only as a symbol of eternal mockery.

On the third day of the session, the New York TIMES reprinted a report first printed in its February 3, 1932, issue on the disarmament conference at the then League of Nations. An article appeared together with the reprinted page comparing the former and the present meetings. Under the title: "Disarmament Efforts: Unpromising History," the article points out that the League's disarmament conference was followed only five years later by the beginning of World War Two despite all the high-sounding disarmament discussion.

In a speech at the session, Sierra Leone's foreign minister, also recalling this event in history, asked: "Dare we hope that the same fate which befell the Geneva World Disarmament Conference 46 years ago will not attend our present meeting here in New York?"

It is understandable that people may have expectations of the just-concluded session, but they are not likely to relax their vigilence. Through the session, they have come to see more clearly that it is barely enough to postpone the outbreak of war by asking the superpowers to disarm. This aim can only be attained if the people of all countries are united and carry out a tit-for-tat struggle against the superpowers in various fields.

UNITED STATES

VICE PRESIDENT MONDALE'S TRIP TO EGYPT NOTED

OW040844Y Peking NCNA in English 0835 GMT 4 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Cairo, 3 Jul (HSINHUA)--U.S. Vice-President Walter Mondale returned home this evening after a short visit to Alexandria, Egypt. Mondale arrived in Alexandria after a tour of Israel. The purpose of his visit to the Middle East was to further promote the peaceful negotiations between Egypt and Israel. President Anwar as-Sadat held talks with the U.S. vice-president.

A press conference was held by both parties after the talks. President as-Sadat announced his agreement to U.S. President Carter's proposal that the foreign ministers of Egypt, Israel and the United States would meet in London this month to move the process of peace forward. He also said that Mondale would carry back to Washington the proposals of Egypt about ways to resolve the Middle East problem. He said Mondale told him about the results of his talks with Israel. President as-Sadat further announced: "I did not lose my confidence in the Americans in their support to peace."

FANG I MEETS U.S. MATHEMATICIAN SHIING-SHEN CHERN

OW031256Y Peking NCNA in English 1248 GMT 3 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 3 Jul (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Fang I, this evening met and feted American mathematician Prof. Shiing-shen Chern and his wife Shih-ning Chern. The meeting and dinner proceeded in a cordial atmosphere. Present on the occasion were Chou Pei-yuan and Chin Li-sheng, vice-president and deputy secretary-general of the Chinese Academy of Sciences; Hao Ting, director of the Foreign Affairs Department under the academy; Hu Fan-fu and Wu Wen-chun, a leading member and research fellow of the Institute of Mathematics.

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FANG I MEETS U.S. ENGINEERING PROFESSOR CHANG-LIN TIEN

OW031258Y Peking NCNA in English 1250 GMT 3 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking 3 Jul (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Fang I this afternoon met and had a cordial conversation this afternoon with American Professor Chang-Lin Tien, head of the Department of Mechanical Engineering of University of California at Berkeley, U.S., his wife Di-hwa Tien and their son. Present on the occasion were Chou Pei-yuan and Chin Li-sheng, vice-president and deputy secretary-general of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and leading members of organizations concerned, including Chang Wei, Wu Chung-hua, Yueh Tai-heng, Fang Hisao and Feng Yin-fu.

OU TANG-LIANG FETES U.S. COMMUNIST HARRY HAYWOOD

OW011727Y Peking NCNA in English 1633 GMT 1 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 1 Jul (HSINHUA)--Ou Tang-liang, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, dined and had a cordial and friendly conversation with Harry Haywood, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the United States of America (Marxist-Leninist) and Afro-American writer, and his family. While in China, the Haywoods visited Peking, Changchun, Yenchi and Harbin, and will leave Peking soon to visit southern China before going home.

LEONARD WOODCOCK GIVES INDEPENDENCE DAY RECEPTION IN PEKING

OW041230Y Peking NCNA in English 1222 GMT 4 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 4 Jul (HSINHUA)--Leonard Woodcock, chief of the U.S. Liaison Office in China, gave a reception here at noon today in celebration of American Independence Day.

Among the guests at the reception were Huang Chen, Chinese minister of culture; Wang Hai-jung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Wang Jun-sheng, vice-minister of foreign trade; Ho Kang, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry; Li Meng-hua, a leading member of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission; Wang Hsiao-i, vice-chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee; Chin Li-sheng, deputy secretary-general of the Chinese Academy of Sciences; Hsieh Li, a leading member of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs; Wang Wen-lin, vice-chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade; and Chai Tse-min, chief of the Liaison Office of the People's Republic of China in the United States, and his wife Li Yu-feng.

PERFORMING ARTS COMPANY ARRIVES IN NEW YORK, BEGINS TOUR

OW020209Y Peking NCNA in English 0151 GMT 02 Jul 78 OW

[Text] New York, 1 Jul (HSINHUA)--The Performing Arts Company of the People's Republic of China arrived in New York today to tour the United States of America at the invitation of the National Committee on U.S.-China Relations.

The company, with Chao Chi-yang as the leader and Kang Tai-sha, Chang Tung-chuan and Chou Hsiao-yen as deputy leaders, was warmly greeted upon its arrival. President of the host organization Arthur H. Rosen and President of the New York City Council Carol Bellamy in their statements extended warm welcome to the Chinese artists hailing from a great distance.

They were convinced that the performing tour would provide an opportunity for the American people to enjoy the unique Chinese performing arts and for the Chinese guests to observe the American people and their society, thus promoting friendship and understanding between the two peoples, they said. Expressing sincere thanks to the hosts for their welcome, Chao Chi-yang said that the Chinese and American people have always been friendly to each other. The current visit would further promote the mutual friendship and understanding between them. He noted that the Chinese artists have come to learn from the great people of the United States. He concluded his speech with: "Long live the friendship between the peoples of China and the United States!" The speeches were followed by the presentation of bouquets to the Chinese artists.

Present on the occasion were Jane Hermann, director of presentations of Metropolitan Opera, and Chen Chu, representative of the Chinese Permanent Mission to the United States. Also on hand to greet the guests were representatives of the Overseas Chinese and Americans of Chinese origin. The company arrived in Washington by special plane on June 28.

SOVIET UNION

USSR STEPS UP ESPIONAGE IN WEST EUROPE, NORTH AMERICA

0W030539Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1231 GMT 28 Jun 78 0W

[Text] Peking, 28 Jun--According to reports in Western newspapers and publications, the Soviet Union's espionage organizations and personnel in Western Europe and North America are steadily growing and its espionage activities are being constantly strengthened.

A Dense Spying Network

U.S. intelligence expert (Barron) [pa-lun 1572 0243] on 5 June told a reporter of the BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Copenhagen that Soviet spies have greatly increased their activities in NATO member countries. In recent years, Soviet espionage activities in the United States have increased 50 percent.

The British paper SUNDAY TELEGRAPH recently reported that there are about 700 Soviet officials in New York. Among them, about 200 are members of the Soviet KGB or the intelligence department of the General Staff Department of the Soviet army who are gathering military intelligence.

The U.S. weekly TIME has reported that since 1974, members of the KGB have increased significantly. At present, the total number has reached half a million. The number of KGB spies gathering foreign intelligence is five times the number of the Central Intelligence Agency and various intelligence organizations of the West European countries. The KGB's budget has increased to about \$10 billion, 40 percent more than that of U.S. intelligence organizations.

TIME magazine further revealed that, according to an estimate by European intelligence experts, there are 105 to 135 KGB spies working in various UN organizations in Europe.

The SUNDAY TELEGRAPH reported that there are two important UN organizations in Vienna, namely, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the UN Industrial Development Organization. About 110 Soviets are working in the Soviet mission at the United Nations or at these two organizations. Among them, 40 are either official members of the KGB or are officials assigned to assist Soviet spies.

In addition, the KGB has large numbers of members in UNESCO in Paris. The Soviet Union has 21 permanent members of its delegation and 69 persons working at UNESCO as international civil servants. About 30 percent of these persons are "card people"--Soviet spies listed in the index cards of the secret French counterintelligence bureau.

The Soviet Union has also assigned large numbers of spies to various West European countries. The West German paper WORLD pointed out on 31 March that the Federal Republic of Germany is the main base of KGB activity in Western Europe. In the past several years, the security organizations of West Germany have worked in coordination with other Western counterintelligence organizations and discovered more than 170 so-called legal foreign missions under the control of the KGB. These missions include embassies, consular units, offices of commercial counsellors and military attaches, bank branches, travel agencies, airline companies and news organizations. About 20 to 60 percent of the people working in those organizations are intelligence personnel.

TIME magazine has also reported that about 24 percent of the diplomatic officials assigned to Soviet embassies in Western Europe are KGB spies. Among these KGB spies, 87 are assigned in West Germany, 53 in Italy and 98 in Finland.

There Are No Pores Its Spying Activity Does Not Penetrate

WORLD has reported that the KGB's activities include "directing spying activities against departments that are concerned with sensitive political and economic questions," establishing "secret spy networks," "making people uneasy by spreading rumors, sending false documents and carrying out planned counterintelligence work" and "plotting sabotage and possible assassinations and terrorist activities."

The DAILY TELEGRAPH reported on 17 April that creating and disseminating false intelligence is a customary method used by Soviet espionage organizations. During 1970, the Disinformation Bureau--"Bureau A"--of the KGB carried out more than 300 deceptive activities. At present, it is carrying out more than 500 such activities each year. "These activities include compiling materials for news media of different countries, writing books and articles for people of other countries and distributing false documents." In the West, "the overwhelming purpose of disinformation is to sow dissension between the United States and its allies and confuse the West's judgment on the real intentions of the Soviet leadership." For instance, it disseminated the false story of a conflict between Moscow's "hawks" and "doves" and encouraged the illusion that the West could support the nonexistent "doves" in the Kremlin by pursuing a prudent policy.

Constantly Bringing Spying Equipment Up To Date

In carrying out its espionage activities, the KGB has used various kinds of advanced technology, including electronic equipment.

Citing a technical U.S. publication, UPI reported on 19 May: "The Soviet Union has dispatched 50 spies to the electronic industry base "Silicon-Ketone Gorge" [kuei tung ku 8944 7094 6253] in southern San Francisco. They transmit technical information to the Soviet Union daily through earth satellites." "It is likely that intelligence has been gathered by secretly listening to the telephone communications of large companies that are conducting very advanced technical research work in this region through using electronic equipment." The Soviet consular unit, in a tall building in San Francisco, is also "equipped with a great deal of electronic equipment."

Not long ago, UPI reported in detail on how Soviet intelligence experts had set up a delicate secret listening post near the chimney of the U.S. Embassy in the Soviet Union.

According to the report, the secret listening equipment was discovered by a U.S. naval engineering team that was sent to the embassy to repair damage caused by a fire. The secret listening equipment installed in the ventilation pipe had a disc-type antenna. The ventilation pipe was seven stories high and connected to an underground passage that led to an apartment building near the U.S. Embassy. According to an unconfirmed report, American personnel went through the underground passage and reached a room full of electronic equipment. A Soviet ran away when he saw the Americans.

The increased activities of Soviet spies have aroused strong dissatisfaction and heightened the vigilance of the governments and people in various countries in Western Europe and North America. According to incomplete statistics, since the beginning of this year France has sentenced four Soviet spies to 2 to 20 years in prison, Canada has expelled 13 and the United States arrested two this May in accordance with the law.

SOVIET AMBITIONS IN RED SEA AREA CITED IN EUROPEAN PRESS

OW011818Y Peking NCNA in English 1755 GMT 1 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 1 Jul (HSINHUA)--Some newspapers in Western Europe carried articles and commentaries in the past few days on the latest development in South Yemen, exposing the aggressive ambitions of the Soviet Union on the southern Red Sea area.

The Belgian paper LA LIBRE BELGIQUE pointed out in an article on June 28 that the Soviets "are not only trying to control the oil routes but also attempting to lay their hands on part of the energy resources with a view to securing the oil supply when their own reserves drain away." "What has just happened in South Yemen can only increase the danger," it added.

The West German paper BONNER RUNDSCHAU said in a commentary on June 28 that what happened in South Yemen "has been a brutal violation of human rights. More than that, it is part of the global strategy taken by the Soviet Union in the struggle for influence in the Horn of Africa." "Since it lost its force, influence and prestige in black Africa, Moscow has moved its main activity eastward," the commentary said. "The Gulf of Aden is so important strategically, especially as an oil transport sea route."

Another West German paper DIE WELT said in a commentary on the same day: "The Soviets, by means of a policy of bloodshed and violence, have consolidated at 'the Gate of Tears' (Bab el-Mandeb Straits) their position of strength, that is, in Aden near the straits situated between the southern Arabian Peninsula and East Africa." "It serves as a textbook for the imperialist policy of strength," it added.

The British paper DAILY TELEGRAPH said in a report on June 27: "The Soviet Union is set on extending its control over the oilfields of the gulf and the Middle East generally." Another British paper FINANCIAL TIMES pointed out in a commentary on June 28: "The Soviet foothold in Aden, now reinforced, could hardly be a more strategic position." It said: "The Soviet Union now has an assured port of call from which to patrol the Indian Ocean and the entrance to the gulf."

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NORTH ASIA

JAPANESE MEETINGS DEMAND RETURN OF NORTHERN ISLANDS

OW031801Y Peking NCNA in English 1742 GMT 3 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 3 Jul (HSINHUA)--People of various circles in Hokkaido, Gifu and Shizuoka prefectures held meetings in Sapporo, Gifu and Shizuoka cities respectively yesterday expressing their firm opposition to Soviet hegemonism and their demand for the package return of the four northern islands, according to a TOHO report.

About 150 people attended the meeting held in Sapporo City. On behalf of the Hokkaido Association For the Promotion of the Return of the Northern Territories, Kiuchi Ogawara called for further strengthening and developing the movement for the return of the northern territories by uniting the people in broader scale. A resolution adopted at the meeting denounced the Soviet Union for reinforcing its military bases in the northern territories and attempting to impose on Japan the so-called Soviet-Japan good neighbourhood and cooperation treaty. After the meeting the participants staged a demonstration to the Soviet Consulate-General in Sapporo.

At the meeting held in Gifu City, the Gifu Prefectural Association For the Promotion of the Return of the Northern Territories was founded. Takakazu Matsuo was elected representative to the association. The action policy decided upon at the meeting stressed the need to further expose the nature of Soviet hegemonism.

The meeting held in Shizuoka City was sponsored by the Preparatory Committee of the Shizuoka Association For the Promotion of the Return of the Northern Territories. Some members of Shizuoka Prefectural Headquarters of the Japan-China Friendship Association participated in the meeting.

Tokyo Meeting

OW041959Y Peking NCNA in English 1951 GMT 4 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 4 July (HSINHUA)--More than 1,500 workers, fishermen, peasants, students, intellectuals, politicians and women, hailing from all parts of Japan, held a meeting in Tokyo yesterday sternly condemning Soviet hegemonism and strongly demanding a package return of the four Japanese northern islands now illegally occupied by the Soviet Union, according to a TOHO report. The meeting was sponsored by the Working Committee of the Nation-Wide Meeting For the Return of the Northern Territories and organized by Kozo Sasaki, Tokumatsu Sakamoto, Shizuma Kai, Tokuma Utsunomiya, Kaheita Okazaki, Seiichi Tagawa, Yoko Matsuoka and others.

Kozo Sasaki made first floor at the meeting. He said that the Soviet occupation of the Japanese northern territories is a typical demonstration of Soviet hegemonism. "We will resolutely carry the struggle through to the end, however protracted and difficult it may be. A just struggle is sure to win."

Tokumatsu Sakamoto made an important speech at the meeting. He said: "The movement for the return of the northern territories has advanced vigorously. Our movement is a reasonable and just struggle." He added that recently the Soviet Union published unilaterally a draft "treaty of good neighbourhood and cooperation."

The draft made no mention of the issue of the northern territories, which betrays the Soviet scheme of occupying these territories permanently. The draft cannot be accepted at all. If the Soviet Union really wants to negotiate a good neighbourhood and cooperation treaty with Japan, it should at first return the northern territories en bloc. He also denounced the Soviet Union for opposing and obstructing the conclusion of a proposed Japan-China peace and friendship treaty.

He said: "The Soviet Union has been reinforcing its military forces in and around the northern territories. Therefore, the demand for the return of the northern territories is related not only to the safeguarding of territorial integrity and the right to reside and live of former residents of the islands, but also to peace and security in Japan and the rest of Asia."

In his speech, he also refuted the allegation that the Japan-Soviet peace treaty can be concluded when two of the islands are returned. He said: "We should not be deceived by the professed Soviet 'friendship' and 'cooperation' and should not submit to Soviet intimidation."

72-year-old fisherman Gentaro Kobayashi in his speech denounced the atrocities of the Soviet Union in persecuting his sons and Japanese fishermen.

Socialist Diet member Haruo Okada also spoke at the meeting.

A resolution adopted at the meeting expressed the determination to carry the struggle for recovering the northern territories resolutely to final victory. An appeal was issued to the Japanese people.

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

OVERSEAS CHINESE OFFICE SPOKESMAN INTERVIEWED ON SRV DISPUTE

OW031324Y Peking NCNA in English 1317 GMT 3 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 3 Jul (HSINHUA)--HSINHUA correspondents interviewed the spokesman of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council of the People's Republic of China about recent statements on the question of Overseas Chinese made with ulterior motives by Vietnamese authorities and the Soviet Union which, echoing each other, distort China's consistent policy on Overseas Chinese affairs in an attempt to confuse public opinion. Following are the questions and answers:

Question: Vietnamese authorities have been persecuting Chinese residents in Vietnam and expelling them in great numbers. Yet, they have said: "China calls on Overseas Chinese to come back to China." Do you have any comment on this?

Answer: The Chinese Government has never called on the Overseas Chinese to come back to China. Vietnamese authorities have carried out a directed anti-China and anti-Chinese campaign for a set purpose in a planned way, and have spread a lot of rumours. One rumour runs like this: "The Chinese Government has called on Chinese residents to return to China, and whoever refuses to return will be accused of treason." This is a vicious distortion of China's policy on Overseas Chinese Affairs, a pretext for expelling Chinese from Vietnam in great numbers, and an attempt arbitrarily to put the responsibility for the expulsion of Chinese residents on the Chinese side.

Overseas Chinese are scattered all over the world. They are on friendly terms with the people of the countries in which they reside and have made contributions to the development of the economy and culture there -- this is a commonly acknowledged fact throughout the world. The Chinese Government has always hoped that the Overseas Chinese would remain where they are living, stay on good terms with the local people and serve them, and help promote the friendly relations between China and those countries. Even though Vietnamese authorities have now adopted an anti-China and anti-Chinese policy, our policy remains unaltered.

But when Vietnamese authorities persecute Chinese nationals, deprive them of their means of living and expel them in great numbers, the Chinese Government must accept and resettle Chinese nationals returning from Vietnam and dispatch ships to bring back other victimized Chinese nationals. Our ships are to bring back victimized Chinese nationals persecuted by Vietnamese authorities, not "Hoa people" or "Vietnamese of Chinese origin." To bring back victimized Chinese nationals is not only in accord with common international practice and China's consistent policy on Overseas Chinese, but also a legitimate right of the Chinese Government to protect the interests of its nationals. We firmly ask the Vietnamese authorities to change their policy of discrimination against, ostracism and persecution of Chinese nationals and to stop expelling them, so that they live in Vietnam with ease of mind, are on good terms with the Vietnamese people and continue to make their contribution to promoting the friendship between the people of the two countries.

Question: Vietnamese authorities assert that as early as 1956, the Chinese in South Vietnam adopted Vietnamese nationality and therefore are "Vietnamese of Chinese origin," while the Chinese Government "is acting differently from the past," accusing China of non-recognition of the acquisition of Vietnamese citizenship by Chinese nationals. What are the facts, please?

Answer: China's policy on Overseas Chinese has been consistent: It supports and encourages the Overseas Chinese voluntarily to take the citizenship of the countries in which they have made a new home, but it opposes any attempt to compel them to change their citizenship. China is not in favour of dual citizenship. All Overseas Chinese who are already citizens of the countries of their domicile automatically forfeit their Chinese citizenship. As for those who decide to keep their Chinese citizenship, the Chinese government expects them to abide by the laws of the country in which they reside, respect the social customs and habits of the people there and live amicably with them. While it is the duty of the Chinese Government to protect their legitimate rights and interests, it is hoped that safeguards to this effect will be provided by the countries concerned.

This policy of the Chinese Government has won the approval and support of many of the countries concerned. In many countries quite a number of Overseas Chinese have voluntarily acquired such citizenship and automatically forfeited their Chinese citizenship and are no longer Chinese nationals. As they have become citizens of the countries of their domicile, they should give allegiance to those countries and the people there. The Chinese Government has always supported and encouraged this. With regard to the adoption by Overseas Chinese of citizenship of the countries of their domicile, provided the adoption is voluntary, there has been no problem between China and those countries.

As everyone knows, for a long time in the past there were close relations between the Chinese and Vietnamese parties.

In the year 1955 and after, the Chinese Communist Party, out of its desire to strengthen the fraternal relations between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of China and Vietnam and in the spirit of proletarian internationalism, exchanged ideas with the Vietnamese party on many occasions on the issue of Chinese residing in Vietnam. Consequently, both sides acknowledged that Chinese residing in North Vietnam, on condition of their enjoying equal rights as the Vietnamese and after being given sustained and patient persuasion and ideological education, might by steps adopt Vietnamese nationality on a voluntary basis. As to the question of Chinese residing in South Vietnam, that was to be resolved through consultation between the two countries after the liberation of South Vietnam. These principles fully conform to the consistent stand taken by the Chinese Government on the question of Overseas Chinese.

In line with the agreement reached between the Chinese and Vietnamese parties in the fifties, Chinese residents in Vietnam made their contribution during Vietnam's war against French and U.S. aggression and in its construction work. They shared weal and woe with the Vietnamese people and forged profound friendship with them. After victory was won in the war, however, the Vietnamese authorities turned completely against the agreement of the two parties, discriminating against and ostracizing Chinese residents and persecuting them on the pretext of the citizenship question. They cut down or cancelled the supply of food rations for Chinese residents in North Vietnam unless they took Vietnamese citizenship, and deprived those Chinese nationals who retained their Chinese citizenship of their means of livelihood. Even those who had shed their blood or performed outstanding military exploits during the war were not exempted. Those citizens of Chinese descent who had acquired Vietnamese citizenship were discriminated against and ostracized just the same.

The erroneous acts by Vietnamese authorities caused tremendous anxiety among the Chinese residents over the matter of taking Vietnamese citizenship. In dealing with Chinese residing in South Vietnam, the Vietnamese authorities inherited the unreasonable practice of the Ngo Dinh Diem reactionary regime, which they themselves had earlier condemned, of compelling Chinese residents to take Vietnamese citizenship and, acting against the will of the Chinese residents there and without consulting with the Chinese Government, unilaterally announced that all Chinese residents in South Vietnam were "Vietnamese of Chinese origin" and subjected them to discrimination, ostracism and persecution. This shows that it is not the Chinese side but Vietnamese authorities that have "acted differently from the past" and violated the agreement between the Chinese and Vietnamese parties.

The consistent position of the Chinese Government is to allow Overseas Chinese to choose their citizenship voluntarily. Even today, when Vietnamese authorities are taking a most unfriendly stand toward China, the Chinese Government has not changed its consistent position of supporting and encouraging Overseas Chinese to take the citizenship of the country of residence voluntarily. We favour and respect the choice of those who have voluntarily acquired Vietnamese citizenship on a genuinely voluntary basis.

Question: The Soviet Union and the Vietnamese authorities echo each other in alleging that Chinese residents in Vietnam have returned in great numbers because of the "socialist transformation" campaign that has been going on in South Vietnam. They also smear China's protection of the legitimate rights and interests of Chinese residents in Vietnam as protection of Overseas Chinese capitalists, and "interference in the internal affairs of Vietnam." What is China's stand on this question?

Answer: It is utterly slanderous. It is known to all that when "socialist transformation" was carried out in North Vietnam long ago no Chinese residents there returned for that reason. Of the more than hundred thousand victimized Overseas Chinese who have been forced to leave Vietnam and returned recently, only one or two thousand are from the south. The rest came from provinces in the north. Facts mercilessly smash the slanders of the Soviet Union and Vietnamese authorities.

The fact that Overseas Chinese are scattered all over the world is a question left over by history. In the old China for hundreds of years before liberation, under feudal oppression, many poverty-stricken peasants were forced to leave their villages and cross the seas to seek a living in foreign lands. Through hardships and dangers these Overseas Chinese, together with the local people, did their share in building the countries of residence. As things stand now, over 90 percent of Overseas Chinese are working people, and no more than a small number have become capitalists. Those Overseas Chinese capitalists who are engaged in unlawful business break the laws of the countries where they reside and should be dealt with by those governments according to law. The Chinese Government never protects such people.

People who know even a little Marxism know that the target in the socialist transformation of capitalist industry and commerce should be capitalists and the aim is to end private ownership of the means of production by the capitalists. The fact that the overwhelming majority of Chinese residents in Vietnam are working people was recognized by the Vietnamese authorities. But, on the pretext of carrying on "transformation of industry and commerce," Vietnamese authorities have been discriminating against, ostracizing and persecuting the masses of Chinese labouring people there, deprived them of their means of livelihood, even sent public security personnel in the middle of the night to raid their homes, confiscate their property and sweep them out like rubbish.

Obviously, the Vietnamese authorities are not carrying out "class struggle" as they claim, but they use this to carry out undisguised persecution and plunder of Overseas Chinese.

The Soviet Union and Vietnamese authorities slander China's policy of protecting the legitimate rights and interests of Overseas Chinese in Vietnam as "protecting" Overseas Chinese capitalists and interference in Vietnam's internal affairs. This is nothing but an attempt to mislead people with lies and cover up facts. They also want the Chinese Government to give up protecting the legitimate rights and interests of Chinese nationals as accepted by the principles of international law. They can never succeed.

NCNA REPORTS ALL SRV PERSONNEL FROM CONSULATES DEPARTED

OW031600Y Peking NCNA in English 1555 GMT 3 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 3 Jul (HSINHUA)--The Consulates-General of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in Canton, Kunming and Nanning closed on June 16. All the personnel of the above three consulates-general have left China by today. Upon their departure from China, they were seen off by leading members of the foreign affairs offices of the revolutionary committees of Kwangtung and Yunnan provinces and the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region.

KYODO CORRESPONDENT DESCRIBES SCENE AT PRC-SRV BORDER

OW031127Y Tokyo DKOY in English 1059 GMT 3 Jul 78 OW

[By a KYODO correspondent]

[Text] Tunghsing, China, 3 July (KYODO)--The children of Tunghsing village on the China-Vietnam border no longer swim across the Pei Lun River to play with their Vietnamese friends in Mon Cay. A barbed wire fence erected along the river bank last month by the Vietnamese attests to the fact that this river is no longer a place for children's games.

The "China-Vietnam Friendship Bridge" linking the two communities has been converted into a crossing point with a sad tale from where hundreds of "Hoa" Chinese residents of Vietnam cross into China every day to seek refuge.

Ironically, some 6,400 homeless Chinese now living in Tunghsing have been encamped in the village's "China-Vietnam Friendship Park." They gather each day around a monument to Vietnamese victims in the war of liberation against France to exchange their woes of Vietnamese persecution.

Every day between 200 and 300 new refugees cross the 100-meter long friendship bridge which in 1960 was treaded by [as received] the late Ho Chi Minh when he paid a goodwill visit to Tunghsing.

At 4:00 pm on Sunday this correspondent saw 18 people from four families slowly leading a large cart loaded with their belongings across the bridge. The families, all farmers from a village about 60 kilometers from Mon Cay, had the cart weighed down with beds, furniture, and their pet ducks. A youth named Tseng said the Vietnamese had not confiscated any of their possessions. He said they had decided to return to China because food rations were too small and living had become difficult since the currency change in the country. He said that they had seen large groups of Vietnamese soldiers carrying heavy weapons during their trip to the border.

Chinese officials in Tunghsing waiting to receive the new group said that among the 81,500 Hoa who have passed through Tunghsing since March, no other group had been allowed to carry across as much baggage as this group of 18. They said that the Vietnamese officials knew a foreign reporter was in the Chinese city and thus refrained from their usual plundering practice.

The children of Tunghsing still play in the waters of the river but on their own side, while on the Mon Cay side old women can be seen leisurely washing their clothes. However, it is obvious that an invisible political line has suddenly appeared down the middle of the river, and at least for some, the trip across the line is one of no return.

CAMBODIAN RADIO CITED ON SRV INVASION FORCES DEFEAT

OW041232Y Peking NCNA in English 1217 GMT 4 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 4 Jul (HSINHUA)--The Vietnamese authorities craved for some gains in their invasion of Kampuchea, but things went against their will and they suffered shameful defeats, said Radio Democratic Kampuchea in a commentary yesterday. Trusting itself as a big power in Southeast Asia and with the support of a certain partner, Vietnam plotted against a small country like Kampuchea and carried out criminal activities with the wild aim to eliminate Kampuchea and annex it, said the commentary.

However, under the correct leadership of the Communist Party of Kampuchea, the Kampuchean people and revolutionary army smashed Vietnam's aggression, subversion and planned coup d'etat and let it suffer shameful failure.

The commentary said the Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea dealt head-on blows on the invaders, and wiped out a lot of their effective strength. "Quite a number of tanks, modern guns and field pieces supplied by their partner were also destroyed," the commentary added.

The commentary pointed out that the double-dealing trick played by the Vietnamese authorities has been exposed to the bright light of day. "The Vietnamese authorities have been landed into isolation in the international arena and strongly condemned by the world people and public opinion upholding independence and justice."

MALAYSIAN PAPER EXPOSES 'INFLUENCE' BEHIND SRV

0W042000Y Peking NCNA in English 1942 GMT 4 Jul 78 0W

[Text] Peking, 4 Jul (HSINHUA)--An influential force behind Vietnam is causing disquiet in Southeast Asia, points out the Malaysian newspaper SING PING YIT PAO in recent articles, according to a Kuala Lumpur report.

In an editorial on June 30 the paper says that after unification Vietnam "attempted through pressures to force Kampuchea into the Indochina federation, only to meet with refusal by the Kampuchean side. Then Vietnam created border conflicts and engineered schemes to disintegrate the Pol Pot regime." Recently, the editorial adds: "Vietnam launched the biggest ever military operation against Kampuchea. Its resort to blatant aggression was obviously a desperate move after the failure of its subversive activities."

The editorial says: "Nobody will believe that Vietnam's massive invasion was meant for self-defence. It is even more ridiculous to say that Vietnam was trying to beat back so-called invading Kampuchean armed forces."

The editorial stresses that Vietnam's large-scale invasion of Kampuchea shows that "there is an influential force behind which is stirring up troubles and disrupting tranquility in Southeast Asia for its own benefit." "Countries in Southeast Asia must heighten their vigilance," it says.

An article carried in the same paper on July 2 says that Vietnam has recently proposed to the five ASEAN states a "peaceful and genuinely independent and neutral zone" to be joined by all the Southeast Asian nations. Some newspapers in Southeast Asia say that Hanoi's own behaviour has gone against the principles it advanced. Although it proposes "mutual respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity," it has resorted to the use of armed forces against Kampuchea. Although Vietnam proposes "non-interference in each other's internal affairs," Singapore's STRAITS TIMES reveals that it has tried to overthrow the existing Phnom Penh Government and replace it with a pro-Hanoi regime. Although Vietnam proposes "dismantlement of all foreign bases," Thai papers reveal that Hanoi has offered Cam Ranh Bay as a Soviet naval base. All these show that Hanoi's acts belie its own words. The article says that when the ASEAN foreign ministers meeting discussed Vietnam's proposal, it was indicated at the meeting that the ASEAN cannot accept the so-called "genuine independence" in the proposal since it means clinging to the Soviet Union.

ASEAN foreign ministers also likened Vietnam's proposal to the "Asian collective security system" proposed by the Soviet boss Brezhnev.

The article concludes by quoting the Kuala Lumpur daily SIN CHEW JIT POH as saying editorially that "it deserves vigilance and deep thought on the part of the ASEAN nations if Vietnam applies for membership of the ASEAN with (other) political motives or in an attempt to degenerate the ASEAN for its own benefit. It is correct and wise that the ASEAN foreign ministers have reserved their (opinions on) Vietnam's proposal. What the ASEAN has adhered to in the past 11 years--peace, freedom and neutrality--must not be allowed to degenerate or sabotaged."

PAPUA NEW GUINEA MINISTER OLEWALE CONTINUES PEKING VISIT

Meets Li Chiang

GW041254Y Peking NCNA in English 1237 GMT 4 Jul 78 CW

[Text] Peking, 4 Jul (HSINHUA)--Li Chiang, Chinese minister of foreign trade, held talks with Ebia Olewale, minister for foreign affairs and trade from Papua New Guinea, here this afternoon.

Feted by Huang Hua

GW051549Y Peking NCNA in English 1830 GMT 5 Jul 78 CW

[Text] Peking, 5 Jul (HSINHUA)--Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua gave a banquet here this evening in honour of Ebia Olewale, minister for foreign affairs and trade of Papua New Guinea, and his party. Minister Huang Hua and Minister Ebia Olewale spoke at the banquet which was alive with a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Foreign Minister Huang Hua spoke highly of the gratifying successes achieved by the people of Papua New Guinea under the leadership of Prime Minister Michael Thomas Somare in safeguarding state sovereignty, protecting national resources, developing the national economy and enhancing the harmony and unity of all nationalities in Papua New Guinea.

"In international affairs, the Government of Papua New Guinea has pursued a policy of neutrality, worked for closer regional cooperation in the South Pacific and stood for protecting the off-shore resources of the South Pacific countries against plunder by big powers. By its just position and actions, it has made useful contributions to the South Pacific people's cause of unity against hegemonism and won the acclaim of the other South Pacific countries," he stated.

Speaking of the present excellent international situation, he said: "The superpowers while preaching 'disarmament' are intensifying their arms race and contending for world hegemony, causing intranquillity throughout the world. Social-imperialism, in particular, is wildly ambitious. It is carrying out expansion and reaching out its hands everywhere, threatening the peace and security of all nations. The South Pacific region now faces the same threat posed by this superpower. We are happy to see that the countries in the South Pacific are maintaining vigilance against it and the state of unity against hegemonism there is advancing continuously. We are sure that so long as the people in the South Pacific strengthen their unity and cooperation, they will frustrate the superpower schemes of interference, infiltration and expansion and firmly grasp in their own hands the destiny of this region."

Foreign Minister Huang Hua went on: "We have consistently held that all countries, big or small, rich or poor, should respect and learn from each other and should be equal. Big nations must not bully small ones, and strong nations must not bully weak ones. China will never seek hegemony and will never act like a superpower." "In 1976 the Honourable Prime Minister Somare of your country visited China and signed with Premier Hua Kuo-fang the communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations, whereupon the relations between our two countries entered a new stage. Since then friendly contacts between us have continuously increased," he said. "The current visit of his excellency of the minister provides an opportunity for an exchange of views between our two sides on issues of common concern and will further deepen our mutual understanding and friendship," he concluded.

In his speech, Minister Ebia Olewale said: "This is my first official visit to the People's Republic of China as minister of foreign affairs and trade of Papua New Guinea. I am very pleased and much indebted to be with you this evening." "My visit now to the People's Republic of China is a familiarization one. I believe in seeing and learning. Although this is a very short visit, my few days stay in Peking and Shanghai will, I believe, give me the opportunity to learn about your country and the people," he said. "When I was coming by train from Shumchun to Canton, I saw that you have put much effort working the soil. It gave me great pleasure to see that all arable land was under cultivation. This I thought was a great achievement by the People's Republic of China. These are some of the things I would like to see and learn about your country. We are both developing countries. Only by learning from each other can we hope to advance and improve the living conditions of the peoples of our two countries."

Ministers Ebia Olewale said in conclusion: "I now look forward to having some more fruitful discussions with you and your colleagues to strengthen the warm and friendly relationship which we have developed over the past few years."

Attending the banquet were Li Chiang, Chinese minister of foreign trade; Wang Hai-jung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Cheng Fei, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; Pei Chien-chang, Chinese ambassador to Papua New Guinea; Li Ming, deputy director-general of the General Administration of Civil Aviation of China; Yang Chi, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries; and Wang Wen-lin, vice-chairman of the China Council for the promotion of International Trade.

This afternoon, Minister Ebia Olewale and his party visited the National Exhibition on Learning From Tachai in Agriculture.

EUROPE

KENG PIAO MEETS OUTGOING TURKISH AMBASSADOR

OW040800Y Peking NCNA in English 0711 GMT 4 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 4 Jul (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Keng Piao this morning met with Adnan Bulak, ambassador of the Republic of Turkey, who is going to leave his post at the end of his term of office. Present on the occasion were Cheng Yuan-hsing, deputy director of the West Asian and North African Affairs Department, and Liu Hua, deputy director of the Protocol Department, of the Chinese Foreign Ministry.

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PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

KENG PIAO MEETS ROMANIAN COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION

OW031533Y Peking NCNA in English 1502 GMT 3 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 3 Jul (HSINHUA)--Keng Piao, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council, this evening met and received the friendship delegation of activists of the Romanian Communist Party. They had a cordial and friendly conversation. Leader of the delegation is Rosu Gheorghe, member of the RCP Central Committee and first secretary of Bacau County Party Committee, and deputy leader is Matei Ilie, alternate member of the RCP Central Committee and deputy director of the Department of Propaganda of the RCP Central Committee. Ion Dorobantu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Romanian Embassy in Peking, attended. Present were Feng Hsuan, member of the CCP Central Committee and deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee; Liao Ching-tan, deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee; and Chang Chih-hsiang and Chiao Shih, deputy heads of the International Liaison Department.

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

GUINEAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO ULANFU

OW040812Y Peking NCNA in English 0805 GMT 4 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 4 Jul (HSINHUA)--Daouda Kourouma, new Guinean ambassador to China, presented his credentials to Ulanfu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress here this morning. Present on the occasion were Chang Hai-feng, vice-foreign minister; Tai Fei-chen, deputy director of the African Affairs Department; and Fu Shun-ho, deputy director of the Protocol Department, of the Foreign Ministry. Also present were diplomatic officials of the Guinean Embassy in Peking.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

YEH CHIEN-YING GREETS NATIONAL DAY OF CANADA

OW021435Y Peking in English to Europe 2030 GMT 30 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Chairman Yeh Chien-ying of the Chinese National People's Congress Standing Committee has sent a congratulatory message to Canadian Governor-General Jules Leger warmly greeting the National Day of Canada. In the message Chairman Yeh Chien-ying expressed his wish that the friendship between the Chinese and Canadian peoples will further grow in strength and the friendly relations between the two countries will develop steadily.

BRIEFS

MEXICAN UNIVERSITY DELEGATION--Peking, 1 Jul--Vice-Minister of Education Pu Tung-hsiu gave a banquet here this evening in honour of a delegation from the National Autonomous University of Mexico led by Fernando Perez, secretary general of educational affairs of the university. They had a cordial and friendly conversation. Among the guests were Mexican Ambassador to China Omar Martinez Legorreta and Mrs Martinez. The delegation arrived in China on June 21 as guests of the Ministry of Education and arrived in Peking yesterday after visiting Canton, Shanghai, Nanking, Suchou and Wuhsien. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1637 GMT 1 Jul 78 OW]

FURTHER MEDIA COMMENT ON IMPORTANCE OF 'DEMOCRATIC CENTRALISM'

RED FLAG Article

0W041009Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0200 GMT 4 Jul 78 OW

[Excerpts of RED FLAG issue No 7, 1978, article by Ma Wen-jui: "Restore and Carry Forward the Fine Tradition of Democratic Centralism"]

[Text] On the occasion of the 57th anniversary of the birth of our party, the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao's brilliant 1962 work--"Talk at an Enlarged Working Conference Convened by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China"--has been made public. This has extremely great significance for promoting democracy in the party and among the people, improving democratic centralism, carrying out the general task for the new period and carrying through to the end the cause of proletarian revolution pioneered by Chairman Mao. The majority of party members, the broad masses and especially leading cadres at all levels will all be profoundly educated in democratic centralism.

The practice of democratic centralism is a matter of fundamental importance for the life of the party and the political life of the country. Our party always relies on the practice of democratic centralism to arouse the enthusiasm of the party and people throughout the country, increase the party's strength, realize the party's political line and constantly win victories in revolution and construction. Historical facts show that once the party's democratic centralism is sabotaged, the proletarian revolutionary cause will definitely suffer setbacks of various degrees.

Politically--in order to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism--the gang of four pushed an extremely reactionary, counterrevolutionary revisionist line; organizationally, they attempted to disintegrate our party. On the one hand, they wantonly trampled on inner-party democracy and people's democracy. On the other hand, they wildly opposed party leadership and revolutionary discipline. They seriously disrupted the party's democratic centralism, ruined the party's mass line and style of seeking truth from facts and seriously weakened the prestige of the party and the dictatorship of the proletariat among the masses.

Since the downfall of the gang of four, under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, the entire party and people throughout the country have eliminated chaos and restored order, energetically restored and carried forward the party's democratic traditions and conscientiously practiced democratic centralism. A lively political situation has been developing gradually.

But we must not forget Chairman Mao's meaningful teaching from 1966. He said: "It seems that this is quite a problem. Democratic centralism can only be realized through a long process of repeated and serious education, experiment and popularization. Otherwise, it will remain an empty phrase among the vast majority of comrades." If we compare actual conditions with Chairman Mao's teaching, we can see that this is indeed the case in some areas and units. Therefore, the question of practicing democratic centralism must be brought to the full attention of the entire party and especially to leading cadres at all levels. We must not take this matter lightly.

Democratic centralism is an important guarantee for the victory of the proletarian revolution. It is the organizational principle and fundamental system of a proletarian political party; a genuine proletarian political party is organized according to the principle of democratic centralism, and achieves political, ideological and organizational unity through the exercise of democratic centralism.

Marx, Engels and Lenin all attached great importance to democratic centralism. They wanted the party's leading organs at all levels to be based on genuine democratic elections in order to firmly block dictatorship by an individual and prevent the party organization from becoming a tool with which a few people could seek personal gain.

In the struggle against the revisionism of the Second International, Lenin resolutely defended the Marxist principle of democratic centralism, explicitly stipulated that democratic centralism is the organizational principle of a proletarian political party and personally founded a militant Bolshevik party. In Russia, precisely because Lenin's party was a lively, strong and powerful party, it became possible to lead the millions upon millions of laboring people in overthrowing the bourgeois government of that time and founding the first country under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Later, the Soviet Union turned to social-imperialism and completely abandoned Lenin's road. One important reason for this was the handful of unrepentant capitalist roaders, represented by Khrushchev and Brezhnev, who wilfully sabotaged democratic centralism within the party and the political life of the country, formed a gang to usurp party leadership and imposed dictatorship by one person so as to attain their criminal end of usurping supreme party and state power.

In the protracted struggles of the Chinese revolution, Chairman Mao fostered our party's democratic style and fine tradition of democratic centralism, and widely applied this revolutionary principle to the building of the army, political power and other organizations. Democratic centralism has become our party's sharp weapon for carrying out both revolution and construction.

After the founding of new China, Chairman Mao further expounded upon the profound content of democratic centralism and greatly enriched and developed this Marxist principle. In 1957 he incisively pointed out: "Our aim is to create a political situation in which we have both centralism and democracy, both discipline and freedom, both unity of will and personal ease of mind and liveliness, and thus to promote our socialist revolution and socialist construction, make it easier to overcome difficulties, build a modern industry and modern agriculture more rapidly and make our party and state more secure and better able to weather storm and stress." He thus further explained democratic centralism's relationship with the building of the party in power and with socialist revolution and construction.

In 1962, using both positive and negative experiences in the Chinese socialist revolution and the international communist movement as a basis, Chairman Mao elaborated on the question of democratic centralism at an enlarged central working conference and raised this question to the high plane of the theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Chairman Mao sharply pointed out: "Without democratic centralism, the dictatorship of the proletariat cannot be consolidated." "Without a high degree of democracy it is impossible to have a high degree of centralism, and without a high degree of centralism it is impossible to establish a socialist economy. And what will happen to our country if we fail to establish a socialist economy? It will turn into a revisionist state, indeed a bourgeois state, and the dictatorship of the proletariat will turn into a dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, and a reactionary, fascist dictatorship at that."

These profound and incisive theses, like the theory of the correct handling of contradictions among the people, have become important components of the theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution was a great revolutionary practice in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, strengthening the building of the party in power, preventing capitalist restoration and combating and preventing revisionism.

In order to usurp our party's leadership and subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat, the gang of four thoroughly sabotaged our party's democratic centralism. Flaunting the banner of great democracy, they advocated that "the correct orientation is to direct the spearhead upward against the leadership," "kick aside party committees in order to make revolution" and other fallacies and vigorously engaged in counterrevolutionary activities in order to create chaos in the party, the army and the country. They obscured the demarcation line between people's democracy and anarchism, fanned up anarchist trends and vilified all necessary rules and regulations and revolutionary discipline--all indispensable for maintaining social order--as things that "control, check and repress" the masses. They even went so far as to slander the party's leadership as an obstacle to democracy and seriously undermined the party's centralization and unification. They also vigorously used such methods as feudal autocracy and fascist rule, practiced a policy of confinement [chin ku cheng tse], set up "iron and steel and hat factories" and on any pretext "bashed in your head" and labeled cadres and masses as counterrevolutionaries.

The gang of four were a bunch of very ruthless, cunning enemies. They disrupted proletarian democracy and undermined proletarian centralism. They ganged up and formed a faction, replaced the party with their gang, placed their reactionary bourgeois factional setup above the party and people, lorded it over others and practiced a fascist dictatorship under which "those who bow before it survive and those who resist perish." They had only one aim, that is, to usurp party and state power and restore capitalism. This was a serious lesson for the entire party.

Carrying out Chairman Mao's behests, the party Central Committee headed by the wise leader Chairman Hua smashed the gang of four with one stroke. A new period of development has begun in socialist revolution and construction. The general task for the new period is to resolutely implement the line of the party's 11th national congress, persevere in continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, carry forward the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, struggle for production and scientific experiment, and struggle to make China a great and powerful socialist country with modern agriculture, industry, national defense and science and technology by the end of the century.

Carrying out the general task for the new period is a great undertaking never before attempted and a very profound revolution. Compared with overthrowing reactionary political powers and defeating aggressors, carrying out the general task for the new period is a much more complicated, arduous task. If we say that, in our past revolutionary struggles we could not have succeeded without the participation of the masses, then today we need all the more to bring into full play the socialist enthusiasm of the entire party and people throughout the country.

Therefore, to carry out the general task for the new period, it is urgently necessary for us to fully promote inner-party democracy and people's democracy, practice democratic centralism and bring into full play all positive factors. Only by practicing democratic centralism, correctly handling contradictions among the people, really concentrating upon the correct ideas of the masses and achieving unity of understanding, policy, plan, command and action will it be possible to implement the party's line, principles and policies, constantly strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat and accomplish the great goal of the four modernizations.

Whether or not one practices democratic centralism is not an ordinary question but a question of principle, a question of whether one's party spirit is pure and a question of prime importance concerning the success or failure of the revolutionary cause. We must, through studying Chairman Mao's "Talk at an Enlarged Working Conference Convened by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China," eliminate chaos and restore order, wipe out poisonous influences, thus enabling people to understand that democratic centralism is our party's fine tradition and recognize the paramount importance of democratic centralism for our party and our country's dictatorship of the proletariat.

We must enable people to understand what is meant by a democratic life, what the relationship is between democracy and centralism and how to implement democratic centralism. Every communist party member should set an example by implementing democratic centralism. Every person among the revolutionary masses has the right to demand that his own leaders practice democratic centralism.

In order to practice democratic centralism it is first necessary to allow the masses to speak out. Any person--as long as he is not a hostile element, does not engage in conspiracy and obeys discipline--must be allowed to speak out. If he says incorrect things, that's all right; he will not be punished for doing that.

Among the people, we must resolutely practice "say all you know and say it without reserve," "blame not the speaker, but take heed of his words" and "correct mistakes if you have committed them and guard against them if you have not." Among these, "blame not the speaker" is especially important and we must really put this into practice. Without it, no matter how glibly we preach democracy, democracy will remain an empty word.

Controversial issues arising among the people is a normal phenomenon. We must never be afraid to take the trouble to settle them. We must never adopt methods of repression. The only way to settle contradictions among the people is to set forth facts, reason things out, discuss, criticize, persuade and educate. Giving oneself over to blind emotion, acting arrogantly, exaggerating the mistakes of others to the maximum and using influence to suppress others will not only not solve problems but will prevent people from voicing their opinions, undermine the party's style and sabotage democratic centralism.

The gang of four--an antiparty clique in which new and old counterrevolutionaries colluded with each other--were capitalist roaders who obstinately refused to repent. In their attempted seizure of party and state power they always feared the masses and would not let them speak out. As soon as they heard an opinion they didn't like, they would seize people, brandish sticks, slap on counterrevolutionary labels everywhere and never stop until the one whom they hated was dead. Under these circumstances, everybody was scared and didn't dare speak out. Democracy was out of the question.

Since the gang of four have been ferreted out, the tendency to flagrantly slap on political labels and brandish sticks--actions akin to the gang of four--has been reduced. However, some people still are like tigers whose backsides no one dares to touch. They always think they are correct and rarely think they could be in error. They won't let the masses speak out honestly and according to facts. They don't have the slightest conception of democracy in their heads. To them, party discipline and state law are empty words. If they hear criticism, they bitterly hate it for the rest of their lives. They wilfully find fault with and make things hard for those who voice different opinions. They are self-satisfied with their own accomplishments. However, the vile methods of the exploiting classes which they use will eventually and inevitably be exposed in the light of day. The masses, armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, will not be bullied. Those who use such vile methods are lifting a rock only to drop it on their own foot.

The purpose of practicing democratic centralism and letting the masses speak out is to become acquainted with conditions at lower levels, to grasp the actual situation, to exchange views between higher and lower levels, and to commit fewer or no errors with regard to subjectivism, bureaucracy and other things, so that our party can have a centralized and unified leadership which is genuine and stanch instead of fake and weak. In stressing democracy we do not mean to discard centralization. The exact opposite is true. We want to create proper conditions so that we will achieve centralization. Our centralization embodies the centralized opinions of the masses. It never advocates "what I say counts." Therefore, our system differs from an autocratic dictatorship. Ours has scientific centralization--it centralizes the correct opinions of the masses, extends from the masses to the masses, and never intends to just include the few ideas of a few people. Therefore, our system differs from "tailism."

The line, principles and policies which our great leader Chairman Mao set forth for the party during various periods exhibit this correct centralization. The general task for the new period and the principles and policies guaranteeing the realization of the general task set forth by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua also display this correct centralization. How can we have a very democratic attitude toward such centralization? How is the practice of decentralization, under the guise of democracy, used to sabotage this centralization? Can we do things our own way and use our own policies to weaken this centralization? Of course, this is absolutely impermissible.

In short, practicing democratic centralism, letting the masses speak out honestly and sincerely and always adhering to this are by no means easy tasks. Party committees at all levels must work more, take effective measures and repeatedly conduct education in democratic centralism. However, what really counts is conscientiousness. If all our party members take the lead and act conscientiously, the lively political situation that Chairman Mao wanted is bound to emerge.

Basically, whether we practice democratic centralism and whether we can apply democratic centralism are matters of world outlook. The communist world outlook is dialectical and historical materialism. Our democratic centralism is built on the foundation of this world outlook. Democratic centralism is also a fundamental method by which we understand the objective world. A Marxist believes it is the collective, the entire class and the masses that understand the objective world. Correct understanding can be acquired only by repeatedly taking the ideas of the masses and concentrating upon them, and then going back to the masses and implementing them. By developing democracy, the scattered and unsystematic ideas of the masses can be consolidated and systematized. Then we go to the masses and propagate and explain these ideas until the masses embrace them as their own, implement them, and test them with action. Then, once again we concentrate upon ideas from the masses and go to the masses to implement these ideas. This continues over and over again in an endless spiral, with the ideas becoming more correct, more vital and richer each time. Such is the Marxist theory of knowledge. It is also the way to practice democratic centralism.

Without the practice and democratic centralism of the masses, we can only behave like blindfolded men catching sparrows; we cannot possibly resolve practical questions or acquire revolutionary truth. As far as setting forth the party's line, principles and policies are concerned, Chairman Mao figuratively pointed out: human brains and leading organizations are processing plants. All correct leadership, theories, line and policies come from the masses.

We should understand that if we do not have a strong class or mass viewpoint, if we do not adopt an attitude of seeking truth from facts and if we fail to seriously remodel our world outlook, we cannot conscientiously practice democratic centralism.

The gang of four were the most reactionary and decadent counterrevolutionary force faced by the Chinese people. To seize party and state power and restore capitalism they fervently trumpeted historical idealism, advocated the reactionary theory of genius, rabidly opposed materialist dialects, and practiced metaphysics. They seriously sabotaged the principle of democratic centralism in the party and the state. In this connection, distinguishing between right and wrong, effecting radical reform and eliminating the gang of four's remnant pernicious influence are still long-term herculean tasks.

Is there any reason other than the pernicious influence of Lin Piao and the gang of four as to why some of our comrades and leading comrades in particular cannot conscientiously practice democratic centralism? Yes, there is! The reason is that China had a long history of feudal society. In the past, feudalist ideology and patriarchy of small production predominated in our country. People lacked democratic traditions and habits. Though old ideas, customs, habits and traditions have been forcefully criticized and reformed since the proletariat obtained political power, the influence of these "four olds" has not been completely eliminated. The feudal autocracy and patriarchy of small production that characterizes the work style of many comrades are proof.

We must fight the third campaign well by deepening the exposure and criticism of the gang of four, so that people can consciously remodel their world outlook, emancipate themselves from the gang of four's remnant pernicious influence and free themselves from the straitjacket of various old ideas and ideologies. Only in this way can we fully develop democracy, conscientiously practice democratic centralism and consistently adhere to it.

At an enlarged working conference convened by the CCP Central Committee in 1962, the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao said: "It seems some of our comrades still do not understand democratic centralism. Now is the time to start establishing the idea of democratic centralism and understanding this question."

From 1962 to today, when the "Talk at an Enlarged Working Conference Convened by the CCP Central Committee" is openly published, 16 years have elapsed. This is not a short period. During this time the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao passed away; esteemed and beloved Premier Chou and Chairman Chu Te also died. We must never fail to live up to the patient teachings and earnest expectations of our revolutionary predecessors. We must resolve existing questions in our work with concrete actions and vigorously develop the party's democratic style and glorious traditions of democratic centralism. We must develop the masses enthusiasm both inside and outside the party, unite with the masses who constitute more than 95 percent of the population and, under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua and holding high the great banner of Chairman Mao, be equal to shouldering the great historic task and march bravely forward in the new Long March to fulfill the general task for the new period by the end of this century and make China a modern and powerful socialist country.

PEOPLE'S DAILY Editor's Note

HK031451Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 27 Jun 78 p 3 HK

["Party Life" page editor's postscript: "It is Imperative To Comprehensively Understand Democratic Centralism"]

[Text] In our party life it is inevitable that we will fail to immediately make a correct appraisal of the opinions of the minority. If we adopt a resolution in accordance with the principle "the minority is subordinate to the majority," only to later find that the opinion of the minority is correct, then the erroneous resolution should be corrected in a timely way.

The opinion of Comrade Chu I-hsien [2612 5030 6343] is obviously correct. This is because the proposal on chopping down trees directly violated the relevant regulations set down by the higher level. The obviously correct opinion was rejected. Why? One of the important reasons is that some of our comrades, including responsible comrades of some basic-level party organizations, think that only the principle "the minority is subordinate to the majority" is a principle of democratic centralism. They do not understand that the principle of "the lower level is subordinate to the higher level and the entire membership to the party Central Committee" is also a principle of democratic centralism, and a more important principle at that.

Within the sphere of party organizations at the same level, resolutions should be adopted in accordance with the principle "the minority is subordinate to the majority." However, those resolutions must not violate the relevant regulations set down by the higher level. Resolutions adopted in violation of the relevant regulations set down by the higher level and without asking instructions from the higher level are erroneous resolutions. In the same way, party organizations of localities must not adopt resolutions that violate the relevant regulations set down by the central authorities. If their resolutions do violate the relevant regulations set down by the central authorities, they should correct their resolutions in accordance with the relevant regulations set down by the central authorities. Only by doing so can we correctly and comprehensively implement the principles of democratic centralism. Only by so doing can we guarantee the centralized and unified leadership of the party.

We use the experience and lessons of the party branch of the subordinate artillery company of a certain PLA unit to highlight an important issue: It is very necessary to strengthen education of the party members in democratic centralism. Through education in integrating theory with practice, we must enable comrades throughout the party to understand the meaning of the party's democratic centralism and the reason for implementing democratic centralism. We must further arm the entire party with the teachings of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on the building of the party.

SHANGHAI PUBLISHING BUREAU ARTICLE ON GANG'S 'ULTRALEFTISM'

HK040649Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 28 Jun 78 p 3 HK

[Article by the "Criticism Group" of the Shanghai Municipal Publishing Bureau: "On the 'Gang of Four's' Ultra-'Leftism'"]

[Excerpts] The "gang of four" pushed an extreme ultraright line which manifested itself in an ultraright as well as in an ultra-left form. It was in accord with the law of things that the gang would exhibit ultraright features. Since they were opposed to the revolution, they could not thoroughly cover up their true image. However, their original intention was to dress themselves up as super-leftist, for this was the only way that they could ride roughshod over others.

The "gang of four's" "leftism" was very extraordinary. It was so surprisingly, dreadfully, despicably and hatefully "left" that only the word "ultra" can describe it. The "gang of four" demonstrated their ultra-"leftism" in many ways. We can only cite a few.

A. They advocated "total negation" and complete liquidation.

"Total negation" was the basis on which the "gang of four" practiced ultra-"leftism." Posing as those who most radically opposed revisionism and who most resolutely supported the Cultural Revolution, they dished up the theory of "the dictatorship of the sinister line" and totally negated the 17-post-liberation years. They alleged that the influence of Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line held the dominant position on various fronts when this was actually not the case. They brazenly said that "we cannot assess the 17 years according to the concept of one divides into two" and that we must "work against the 17 years." Chang Chun-chiao maintained that "we should thoroughly smash the present state apparatus and make a new start." Chiang Ching vilified political and judiciary organs as "worse than the Kuomintang and fascists."

The "gang of four" fought against Marxism as though it were revisionism, obliterated the great achievements made in socialist revolution and construction during those 17 years and completely negated Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They actually raved that "there was complete blankness in the 100 years from the writing of 'The Internationale' to the birth of model revolutionary theatrical works." They even suggested that the cultural legacies of China and other countries should be thoroughly liquidated. They were apparently eager to blow the whole world to pieces so that they could display their counterrevolutionary feats on the ruins. It seemed that history should begin with the "gang of four."

B. They reversed the relationship between enemies and friends and exercised "all-round dictatorship."

The question of whether or not the proletariat should exercise dictatorship is the dividing line between Marxism and revisionism. In his article "On Self-Cultivation," Liu Shao-chi purposely left out the remarks on the dictatorship of the proletariat when he quoted Lenin. In this way he revealed his revisionist features. The "gang of four" used a different trick. They not only shouted loudly about the dictatorship of the proletariat, but put forward the theory of "all-round dictatorship" as their "development" of Marxism. However, the spearhead of their "all-round dictatorship" was primarily directed at the so-called "bourgeoisie inside the party." They concocted a counterrevolutionary political program and vilified veteran cadres as "democrats" and "capitalist roaders," alleging that these people formed "a bourgeois class" inside our party. To exercise "all-round dictatorship," they had to wage a ruthless struggle against these people, "perform a major operation" and "fix them one by one." Revolutionary intellectuals were also major targets for subjection to "all-round dictatorship."

C. They tried to influence the masses in the hope of replacing the party with their gang.

The "gang of four" assumed a posture more "resolute" and "thorough" than the Marxists in their "support" of revolutionary mass movements. They were "resolute" to the extent that they "kicked aside party committees to make revolution"; they were "thorough" to the extent that mass organizations could "issue orders" and expel a party member from the party. Party organizations could even be "replaced by mass organizations." Lin Piao preached the theory that "mass movements are natural and just."

The "gang of four" also held spontaneity in high esteem and put party leadership and mass movement diametrically against each other. They even frenziedly opposed party leadership on the pretext that the party had "turned revisionist," "lost its function as the vanguard" and become "a stumbling block to the mass movement." Wang Hung-wen ranted: "Where the party organization is functioning, the situation must be bad." It was reactionary in the extreme to describe party leadership as the source of all evil. Even more vicious was the fact that they considered themselves as "the only left" and "the revolutionaries," and only banded together to usurp party leadership and replace the party.

D. They created confusion and seized power amid it.

Chairman Mao said right at the start of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution: "Great disorder across the land leads to great order." Great disorder means throwing the enemy into confusion for the purpose of achieving great order. However, the "gang of four" replaced great order with great disorder and stressed disorder at the expense of order. What they wanted was complete and endless disorder; the more chaotic the better. They confused the people so that they could fish in troubled waters and seize power amid confusion.

They also tried their utmost to fan up anarchism, wantonly trampled on socialist legality, opposed all rules and regulations, violated revolutionary discipline, disrupted revolutionary order, publicized "the fighting and dashing" and advocated "turning heaven and earth upside down" in their attempts to create confusion. Chang Chun-chiao hailed the sabotage of stability and unity, saying "disorder is a sign of our vigor." With the people's cause disrupted, the "gang of four's" counterrevolutionary cause naturally appeared "full of life."

E. They obscured demarcation lines and undermined party policies.

Waving the banner of "opposing capitalism" and "continuing the revolution," the "gang of four" insidiously criticized socialism as though it were capitalism, besmirched the socialist system and undermined the party's policies for the present stage. They changed the concept that "there are capitalist factors in socialist society" into "there are capitalist factors in socialist production relations," slanderously saying that socialist production relations "continuously engender capitalism and the bourgeoisie." They confused the disparity in incomes created by "to each according to his work" with class exploitation, described socialist distribution according to labor as the hotbed of capitalism, viciously attacked the principle of "to each according to his work" as "putting bonuses in command" and "material incentive," and absurdly took higher rank and higher wages as the economic criteria for defining a "capitalist roader." They described the domestic sideline occupations and rural trade fairs permitted by the socialist system and the party's policies as "the tail of capitalism" and drastically eliminated them. This greatly harmed the rural economy and the people's livelihood. When the party's policies for the present stage were sabotaged, capitalist tendencies were bound to gain the upper hand. No wonder that the more vigorously the "gang of four" opposed "capitalism," the more rampant capitalism became.

F. They clamored for "revolution" and battered everything.

The "gang of four" exaggerated the role of "revolution" and "politics," and turned the concept that "politics commands everything" into "politics can replace and batter everything." The "revolution" they clamored for was in fact out-and-out counterrevolution; the "politics" they bellowed about was in fact bourgeois politics.

The "gang of four" took over Lin Piao's slogan that "politics can batter other things" and used their "revolution" and "politics" to batter everything else. Production was not necessary and anyone who carried out production activities was accused of practicing the "theory of productive forces." Vocational work was not to be undertaken and anyone who did so was accused of "putting vocational work in command." Cultural knowledge was not to be taught and anyone who did so was accused of "giving prominence to intellectual development." Science and technology were not to be studied and anyone who did so was accused of "following the road of becoming bourgeois specialists." The "gang of four" also frenziedly attacked the four modernizations, making the absurd claim that "when the four modernizations are realized, capitalist restoration will take place." They even wanted to do away with foreign trade. They described importing as "the slavish comprador philosophy" and exporting as "national betrayal." In short, under the awe-inspiring power of the "gang of four" people could only incessantly spout such fine words as "revolution" and "politics," shout slogans, chant bombastic words and follow them in "struggling against the capitalist roaders," nothing else.

From the above mentioned ultra-"left" practices we can clearly see the counterrevolutionary tricks with which the "gang of four" pushed their ultraright line. Toying with most "revolutionary" words and pretending to be the most "revolutionary," they willfully distorted correct things and turned revolution into counterrevolution. Their evil aim was to topple the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation and the masses of veteran cadres, destroy our party, our dictatorship of the proletariat and our army, discredit our socialist system, confuse our thinking, policies and ranks, and drain our material base and pool of talent for the four modernizations. Their ultimate goal was to usurp party and state power, bring about a change of dynasty and restore capitalism in China.

Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has predominated throughout the party and country since the founding of new China. However the struggle between the two lines has never ceased. In the 17 post-liberation years, the principal opponent of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line was Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line. Though this revisionist line sometimes produced practices which were "left" in form but right in essence, its principal form of expression was still rightist. Chairman Mao led the entire party and nation in waging repeated struggles against Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line, culminating in the general purge during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Through these struggles, people acquired rich experience, heightened their vigilance and enhanced their ability to identify revisionism which was rightist in appearance. Under such circumstances, anyone who replayed Liu Shao-chi's old tricks would soon become the object of universal condemnation. However, many people who fixed their minds on opposing revisionism which was rightist in appearance incorrectly thought that all revisionists assumed a rightist pose. They decreased their vigilance against another kind of revisionism which had ultra-"left" features.

Exploiting this misunderstanding, Lin Piao and the "gang of four" changed their tactics, assumed an ultra-"left" pose by passing themselves off as heroes who fought against Liu Shao-chi, and practiced revisionism while shouting antirevisionist slogans. Lin Piao and the "gang of four" decked themselves out at the most devoted practitioners and the most authoritative arbiters of Mao Tsetung Thought and the most enthusiastic advocates of the mass movement to study Chairman Mao's works.

Waving the banner of studying and propagating Mao Tsetung Thought, they dismembered the comprehensive system of Mao Tsetung Thought. They mutilated Chairman Mao's works and directives, quoted him out of context and willfully distorted meanings to serve their own needs of usurping party and state power. This kind of revisionism was more deceptive and destructive than Liu Shao-chi's.

What were the countereffects of the "gang of four's" ultra-"leftism"?

It was primarily something with which the "gang of four" disguised themselves and hoodwinked the masses. Ultra-"leftism" appeared leftist and revolutionary. Therefore, it could easily fool people and prevent them from clearly seeing the counterrevolutionary essence underneath. Some good comrades mistook ultra-"leftism" for real leftism and made the mistake of unknowingly following the "gang of four's" counterrevolutionary revisionist line. This was a painful lesson.

The "gang of four's" ultra-"leftism" was not only a hoax but also a big stick for beating people. Wielding the big stick of ultra-"leftism," they started a free-for-all and frenziedly attacked the party and socialism. "The bourgeoisie inside our party" was a big stick. Brandishing this big stick, the "gang of four" knocked down large numbers of veteran cadres at every level from the central to the local authorities and from leading organs to grassroots units. Many of these cadres were almost knocked down for good. The theory of "the dictatorship of the sinister line" was another big stick. Where this big stick was swung, disaster would occur. The garden of literature and art was devastated and other fronts also received a crippling blow. In addition, the two big sticks of "the theory of productive forces" and "giving first place to intellectual development" were not a trivial matter because one aimed at wasting the wealth of socialism and the other at making the entire nation illiterate. The offensives launched by the "gang of four" against the proletariat from their ultra-"left" position were extremely unbridled and frantic.

Outwardly, ultra-"leftism" and ultrarightism are diametrically opposite extremes. In fact, both are negations of leftism. Real leftism means Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. Ultra-"leftism" and ultrarightism both try to oppose Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. Though each proceeds from a different angle and uses a different form, they share the same goal.

The "gang of four's" counterrevolutionary tactic of practicing ultra-"leftism" was most insidious. Since they passed off ultra-"leftism" as real leftism and appropriated revolutionary slogans for their own ends, so long as their counterrevolutionary features were not revealed, the public could not openly oppose them even if they were aware of their cloven hoof. Someone who opposed the gang would find that it was no use reasoning with them for he would be slanderously accused of opposing the revolution. If you opposed their counterrevolutionary political program, they would accuse you of "opposing continuing the revolution" and of "shielding capitalist roaders." If you opposed their theory of the "dictatorship of the sinister line," they would accuse you of "negating the Cultural Revolution" and of "praising the merits of Liu Shao-chi and publicizing his achievements." If you opposed their criticism of "giving first place to intellectual development" and "the theory of productive forces," they would accuse you of "opposing putting politics in command" and "negating taking class struggle as they key link."

Since the "gang of four's" ultra-"leftism" was a manifestation of their ultrarightist line and a tactical measure for attaining their ultrarightist goal, we cannot equate their sham leftism with "leftist" tendencies in general. The two are different both in content and nature. According to Chairman Mao's analysis, the characteristics of "leftist" tendencies are: Going beyond the stage of development of the revolution in thinking; making reckless advances in general and specific policies and in action; carrying things too far on the question of struggle. This is a kind of petty-bourgeois fanaticism and impetuosity. Epistemologically, it is due to the separation of the subjective and the objective as well as to the divorce of theory and practice. People who committed "left" deviationist errors subjectively still wanted to make revolution though they had harmed the revolution.

The "gang of four" were different. They were a sinister gang made up of new and old counterrevolutionaries who had wormed their way into our party. Their long-cherished goal was to usurp party and state power, effect a change of dynasty, subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and destroy the socialist system. Their ultra-"leftism" was merely a means with which they covered up their ultrarightist essence and sought to attain their ultrarightist goal. Their problem was not one of making reckless advances but of turning back the wheel of history and making China slip back into the old semicolonial and semifeudal society.

It was not that they were not particular about tactics in the struggle against the enemy or that they carried things too far in the struggle among the people. It was simply that they reversed the relationship between enemies and friends, waged ruthless struggle against the communist party, the proletariat and the revolutionary masses, dealt merciless blows at them and launched vengeful counterattacks against the socialist revolution and even the democratic revolution. Their ultra-"leftism" was out-and-out sham revolution and counterrevolution. Ultra-"leftist" trends of thought among a portion of the masses is an essentially different problem and cannot be confused with the "gang of four's" sham leftism.

The ultraright line pushed by the "gang of four," who assumed an ultra-"leftist" pose, adversely affected a portion of the masses. Viewed from class origin, our country originally had a vast petty-bourgeoisie. Even now that the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production has for the most part been completed, petty-bourgeois ideology still exists to a fairly wide extent.

Because of their petty-bourgeois fanaticism and subjective, one-sided and superficial way of viewing problems, some people readily accepted the "gang of four's" sinister wares which were ultraleftist in form. It was for the purpose of winning over this intermediate class so as to engage in a test of strength with the proletariat that the "gang of four" assumed an ultra-"left" pose and incited ultra-"left" trends of thought.

CCP ISSUES DECISION ON SPEEDING UP INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

OW040756Y Peking NCNA in English 0743 GMT 4 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 4 Jul (HSINHUA)--A "draft decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China concerning some problems of speeding up the development of industry" was recently issued to all provincial, municipal and autonomous regional party committees and to all party groups in ministries and commissions under the State Council for implementation on a trial basis.

The 30-point decision is a full and correct embodiment of Chairman Mao's line, principles and policies for running industry and a summation of the positive and negative experience of the past 28 years. It provides the guideline for developing industrial production with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

Coming out as a result of victory in the vigorous struggle against the revisionist lines of Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and the gang of four, the document is a powerful weapon for exposing and criticizing the gang of four and for dispelling chaos and restoring order.

As a general guide to running socialist enterprises well, the decision will play an important role in improving industrial management in China.

The main points in the decision include:

- Exposing and criticizing the gang of four;
- Intensive learning from Taching;
- Criteria for improvements in industry;
- Political work in industry;
- The system of responsibility of the plant director and division of labour under the leadership of the party committee, and other basic systems;
- Overall planning and strengthening of leadership;
- Reorganization of industry in accordance with the principle of specialization and coordination;
- The initiative of the central and local authorities and the structure of the industrial administration;
- Emphasizing the expansion of fuel, power, raw material and transport industries;
- Supporting agriculture;
- Developing all energy sources;
- Tapping the potentials in existing enterprises through technical innovations and renovation;
- Strengthening scientific research, adopting advanced techniques and technology;
- Multi-purpose utilization of resources, and environmental protection;
- Launching emulation drives;
- Training cadres, workers and technical personnel;
- Applying the principle from each according to his ability, to each according to his work;
- Attending to the welfare of workers and staff members; and
- Urban work serving production and the welfare of workers.

PEOPLE'S DAILY Editorial Comment

0W041238Y Peking NCNA in English 1225 GMT 4 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 4 Jul (HSINHUA)--PEOPLE'S DAILY today urges China's industrial and communications departments and enterprises to implement without delay the "decision of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party concerning some problems of speeding up the development of industry (draft)". This document is also known as the 30-point decision.

The newly-issued document is described by the paper as an embodiment of Chairman Mao's line, principles and policies on running socialist industry and as a powerful weapon in eliminating any remaining pernicious influences of Lin Piao and the gang of four in the field of industry and communications. The paper says that it is a norm for action to press ahead with the movement to learn from Taching and develop industry with greater, faster, better and more economical results. It also provides a set of rules aimed at better management of enterprises and industry. Its implementation will be instrumental in accelerating China's modernization of industry, the paper adds.

The editorial describes the issuing of the document as a fruit of victory in the struggle waged by our party against Lin Piao and especially the gang of four. Back in 1961 the Party Central Committee, acting on Chairman Mao's directive, drafted a 70-point decision on industry and issued it for nationwide discussion and trial implementation. Though the Chairman wished it to be revised and perfected, that document on the whole reflected Chairman Mao's line in running industry.

However, Lin Piao and the gang of four totally negated it, labelling it a "revisionist programme". This led to disaster in China's industry and communications departments. There was anarchy, many enterprises were paralyzed, and communication lines were blocked at a number of points.

Another document "On Some Problems of Accelerating Industrial Development" was prepared by the State Council in 1975 in accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions and in accordance with the wishes of workers. It refuted the gang of four's absurdities designed to sabotage revolution and production, and it called on the entire party and nation to speed up the development of industry while boosting agricultural growth. This touched the gang of four on a sore spot. The following year they mounted a frenzied attack on the document.

The editorial stresses that today's 30-point decision on industry sums up China's experience, both positive and negative, over the past 28 years and absorbs the essence and the good points of previous documents. Contained in the document are specific demands and provisions for the consolidation of leading bodies in enterprises, on the tasks of enterprises and basic regulations for them, methods of work and work style, ways of improving industrial management, and of quickening the pace of industrial development. All these provisions have to be communicated to great numbers of cadres and workers and translated into action.

The study and implementation of the document, the editorial adds, must be combined with the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four and with the effort to learn from Taching and with a socialist labour emulation drive. All the lies and absurdities perpetrated by the gang of four in the industrial field must be refuted.

The editorial notes that any rule or regulation must be tested in practice to prove its validity. This holds true for the 30-point decision on industry. Therefore, during its trial implementation, leading cadres at various levels must canvas opinions from the masses, sum up experience in good time and make efforts to perfect the document. The editorial also calls on cadres, workers, engineers and technicians to make solid contributions to the trial implementation and perfection of the document and to the improved management of enterprises and industry.

FIRST MINISTRY OF MACHINE BUILDING TO BE REORGANIZED

0W040808Y Peking NCNA in English 0758 GMT 4 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 4 Jul (HSINHUA)--China's First Ministry of Machine-Building is reorganizing its affiliated departments and enterprises into areas of specialization to improve coordination and planning. Overlaps in production and construction that occur as a result of running all-inclusive enterprises on a large or small scale will be eliminated. Outmoded technological processes will be updated, efficiency and quality improved and production costs reduced.

The Chinese Machine-Building Industry tried this form of production management in 1964, only to be thwarted by sabotage and disruption by Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao, and in particular, the gang of four.

Peking has organized 144 district machinery plants into nine machinery companies and 11 general plants according to lines of production and has put them under the leadership of the municipal machinery department. Inter-line cooperation plans are being worked on.

Shanghai's First Power and Machinery Bureau set up 10 planning groups involving nearly a hundred people to study the problems of reorganizing the city's machine-building industry and at the same time reorganizing their own specialized companies.

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The First Ministry of Machine-Building sent out investigation teams in mid-March headed by ministry leaders to Peking, Shanghai, Liaoning, Kiangsi, Shantung, Honan and the northwest to help with local reorganization in the industry. Reorganization started with the farm machine and auto industries. Meetings were held last March to discuss the question of reorganizing the farm machine industry in northwest and north China.

A farm machinery company was set up for the northwest region. A number of factories in Shensi, Kansu, Ninghsia, Tsinghai and Sinkiang have been designated to produce tractor parts and accessories. And diesel engines are to be assembled in several places. It was expected that by the end of the year 350 50 h.p. tractors will be assembled and that by 1980 the annual output will be 20,000. North China plans to produce more 55 h.p. tractors by using chassis produced in Tientsin and Hopei, diesel engines, oil pumps and nozzles from Peking, as well as gears parts and accessories from Shansi and Inner Mongolia. Output is expected to reach 30,000 by the year 1980.

NPC, CPPCC MEMBERS FROM PEKING TOUR PROVINCES

OW3010804Y Peking NCNA in English 1738 GMT 30 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, 30 Jun (HSINHUA)--Fifty-two National People's Congress deputies and members of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference in Peking toured Szechuan and Fukien provinces and Shanghai in two groups from May 27 to June 26. The tour was organized by the CPPCC National Committee; NPC Standing Committee members and NPC deputies.

They inspected factories, farms, people's communes, schools and scientific research institutions, had meetings with people from different circles, toured scenic spots and sites of historical interest, and attended exhibitions of military skills by militiamen in Amoy. They saw that big changes had taken place in those places which had suffered serious damage from disruption by the gang of four, and they gained a deeper understanding of the gang's crimes while drawing encouragement from the present fine situation there. They said that, since the gang were smashed by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, success had been achieved in implementing the principle of grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land.

During the tour they held discussions with leading members of organizations concerned and other people, inquiring into such matters as the women's movement, the development of hydro-electric power, the prevention of air and water pollution and the reform of education in the localities. Those who are leading members of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang, the China Democratic League, the China Democratic National Construction Association and the Taiwan League had discussions with leaders of democratic parties in the places they toured on matters related to the activities of the democratic parties there and the implementation of the communist party's policies.

Some of the touring NPC and CPPCC members visited the Tungko farm for returned Overseas Chinese in Fuching County, Fukien Province, where they called on Chinese nationals who had been persecuted and expelled by Vietnamese authorities.

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
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PENG CHUNG REPORT AT SHANGHAI 'LEARN-FROM-TACHING' CONFERENCE

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[Excerpts of Peng Chung report at second Shanghai municipal conference on learning from Taching in industry: "Elevate the Movement To Learn From Taching in Industry to a New Level, Strive To Carry Out the General Task for the New Period"--read by announcer]

[Text] Comrades: While the people throughout the city are extensively publicizing and studying the general task for the new period and the new constitution and closely following the party Central Committee headed by our wise leader Chairman Hua to embark on a new Long March, the second Shanghai municipal conference on learning from Taching in industry is being victoriously opened. The conference, a meeting of heroes, will review the achievements made by Shanghai's industrial, communications and capital construction fronts in learning from Taching, exchange experiences and commend the advanced. It is an oath-taking meeting designed to mobilize the masses of staff members and workers to thoroughly expose and criticize the gang of four, elevate the movement to learn from Taching in industry to a new level and bring about the high-speed development of Shanghai's industry. On behalf of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee and the Municipal Revolutionary Committee, I extend warm greetings to the workers, cadres and technicians working in various posts, to the Taching-type enterprises and to the advanced units, collectives and producers in learning from Taching.

1. The Excellent Situation and the Fighting Tasks on the Industrial, Communications and Capital Construction Fronts

In the more than a year since the downfall of the gang of four, under the wise leadership and kind attention of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, the situation in Shanghai, as in the rest of the country, has been excellent. Following the line of the party's 11th national congress and holding high Chairman Mao's great banner, the staff and workers are resolutely implementing Chairman Hua's strategic decision on grasping the key link and running the country well. In accordance with the needs of the general task for the new period, they have worked vigorously and fought in unity and won the one new victory after another in revolution and construction.

A. The struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four has developed in depth and continuously. The bourgeois factional network of the gang of four and their followers in Shanghai has collapsed. The confusion they caused regarding right and wrong on the question of line has been basically clarified. In the past more than a year on all fronts in the municipality, serious investigations have been conducted into the individuals and incidents associated with the gang of four's conspiracy to usurp party and state power; the class line and its have become clear in their essential aspects; and that part of the power usurped by the gang of four and their followers has been seized back. At the same time, relentless blows have been dealt at the class enemies' sabotage activities and at the capitalist forces. Focusing on the "10 needs and 10 need nots" on the economic front and in light of the actual conditions, many units have criticized the gang of four's counterrevolutionary political program and their counterrevolutionary revisionist line. (?Everywhere) is a battleground and the poisonous influence is being eliminated from every sphere. The staff and workers happily say: "Now that the stumbling block is removed and the mental shackles are shattered, our enthusiasm for building socialism is higher than ever."

B. The leading bodies at various levels have been consolidated in varying degrees. Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the party Central Committee's principles and policies are being implemented. At present, most leading members of the various industrial, communications and capital construction bureaus have been replaced and the preliminary consolidation of the leading bodies of corporations and major enterprises has been carried out. The leading bodies at various levels have rid themselves of persons who once engaged in beating, smashing and looting and those "who excelled in troublemaking and became officials." Through examination and evaluation on learning from Taching, a number of cadres, workers and engineering and technical personnel who resolutely struggled against the gang of four have revolutionarily driven and strived to be both Red and expert and have been promoted and assigned to leading posts at various levels. After being re-adjusted and reinforced, many leading bodies have taken on a completely new look.

C. The earnest implementation of the party's policies has brought the positive factors in all fields into full play. The more than 10,000 cadres and masses who were attacked and persecuted purely or mainly because they opposed the gang of four, including more than 2,200 on the industrial, communications and capital construction fronts, have either been completely rehabilitated or have had their cases reexamined. Those who were excluded and attacked by the gang of four and were not given jobs for a long time are being assigned to jobs one after another. The unsettled questions on all the cadres whose past records were examined are now being seriously reexamined. More than 4,400 cadres on the industrial, communications and capital construction fronts have had their cases reexamined and conclusions reached. A large number of outstanding veteran workers have been given important assignments and are respected, bringing into full play their role in passing on experiences and helping and guiding the young.

D. A contingent of staff and workers like the "iron man" are tempering themselves and growing up. In the course of the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four and the movement to learn from Taching, staff and workers have greatly enhanced their political and ideological awareness and constantly strengthened their sense of organization and discipline. The ranks of the advanced are constantly growing. Older model workers are displaying a new revolutionary vigor and making new contributions. New path-breakers are continuously coming forward and growing in stature. Many backward staff and workers have made unmistakable changes for the better.

E. The enterprises have been initially put in order. The confusion in enterprises has been rectified. For a long time, the gang of four made a mess of enterprise management. In the past more than a year, the production command system has been strengthened. Attention has been paid to management regarding planning, production, technology, equipment, materials, labor, finance and so forth. Various rules and regulations centering on the system of individual responsibility have been established and improved at each post.

F. Technical innovation, technical revolution and scientific experimentation activities have developed vigorously and initial results have been obtained. The staff and workers have relied on technical innovations and technical revolution to achieve high speed and high quality and obtain fuels, raw and other materials and labor power. More than 20,000 technical innovations were carried out in 1977, including more than 1,000 relatively major ones. Since the beginning of this year, a number of technical innovations of an advanced level have been made to greet the convocation of the Fifth NPC and the National Science Conference.

G. The socialist labor emulation campaign has been launched with soaring enthusiasm, and the mass movement to learn from Taching has surged forward with tremendous momentum. The Taching red banner is raised high. Taching's experience is going deeper and deeper into people's hearts. The socialist labor emulation campaign strangled by the gang of four has regained its vigor and vitality. The public strongly favors making greater contributions and honoring the advanced. In the past, those who made all-out efforts and worked hard suffered and (?bad people) put on arrogant airs. This bad atmosphere has now changed.

H. The stagnation of production and construction when the gang of four were running amuck has been basically changed and a surging new leap forward is at hand. Since April 1977, the industrial output, communications and transport and capital construction of the entire municipality have been gradually increasing and the situation is getting better month after month. The total industrial output value in 1977 increased by 8.7 percent over that in 1976, setting a new record. Since the beginning of this year, all trades and occupations have broken the past rule that production ought to be low in the early period of the year and brought about an all-round new leap forward. From January through May, the total industrial output value of the city increased by 26.2 percent over that in the same period last year and overfulfilled the original plan. Of 57 major products included in state plans, the output of 54 has increased compared with the same period last year. Product quality has improved compared with that in the 4th quarter of last year, and consumption has dropped. The freight volume of railways, sea transport, Yangtze River shipping and municipal trucking and the shipping handling volume of the Shanghai harbor increased by 14.4 to 36 percent over the same period last year. Investment in capital construction increased by 64 percent over the same period last year, and the area of (?construction) increased by 53 percent. Financial revenues increased by 38.5 percent over the same period last year. The practice in the past year or more fully shows that the strategic decision of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on grasping the key link and running the country well is incomparably wise and correct and fully displays the tremendous power of the movement to learn from Taching in industry. We are all the more convinced that holding high Chairman Mao's great banner and closely following Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee mean victory.

In accordance with the party's basic line for the entire historical period of socialism, the party's 11th national congress and the Fifth NPC set forth the general task for the new period: To persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, carry forward the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, and make China a great and powerful socialist country with a modern agriculture, industry, national defense and science and technology by the end of the century.

This is a great undertaking never before attempted. Shanghai is an important industrial and scientific base of our country. It has a good foundation and great potential. In the great cause of accomplishing the four modernizations, Shanghai ought to keep the overall interest in mind, be eager to shoulder heavy burdens and contribute more.

We must carry the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four through to the end. In the past year, we won great victory in achieving initial success in grasping the key link and running the country well because we have grasped this key link. In the days to come, to consolidate and develop the excellent situation and win new victories, we still must grasp this key link.

We should make new demands on the mass movement to learn from Taching in industry throughout the municipality and elevate the movement to a new level. This is to say, we should work on a broader scale, take more effective measures and accelerate our pace to build Taching-type enterprises. We must not only pay attention to the 18 major enterprises and the more than 600 units scheduled to be built into Taching-type enterprises within this year, but also make up our mind to build a number of Taching-type trades and systems.

We must do a good job in the trial implementation of the CCP Central Committee's Draft Resolution on Some Problems in Accelerating Industrial Development. In the course of in-depth popularization and study of the general task for the new period, we must concentrate for a certain period on doing a conscientious and good job in disseminating and studying this important document, in order to make every person understand the important meaning and basic content of the document, do a really good job in consolidating the enterprises, do a good job in consolidating the key leading bodies, carry out party consolidation and rectification by stages and batches and constantly strengthen the party's leadership and management over industry.

We must continue to develop in depth the movement to increase production and practice economy, mainly aimed at superior quality, high output, low consumptions, greater varieties, increased profits and safety in production. We must push this year's industrial production, communications and transport and capital construction to a higher new level and lay the foundation for the great development in the next several years.

We must understand the great significance to the whole country in Shanghai's fulfilling and overfulfilling its plans, and the significance to the entire municipality in each department and each enterprise fulfilling and overfulfilling plans. With a keen sense of political responsibility and full of enthusiasm at our workposts, we must contribute our share to the state and the four modernizations.

2. Carry Through to the End the Great Struggle To Expose and Criticize the Gang of Four

In the past more than a year, great victories have been won on all fronts of Shanghai in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. But to thoroughly eliminate the poisonous influence of the gang of four's counterrevolutionary revisionist line and thoroughly smash the gang's counterrevolutionary ideological system remains a protracted and arduous task. To carry through to the end the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four remains our task of prime importance at present and for some time to come, and we must grasp it firmly and well.

At the fifth municipal meeting on exposing and criticizing the gang of four held last month, the municipal party committee made arrangements for the movement. All departments and units must continue to carry out the tasks in accordance with the call of the municipal party committee. Units that are assigned investigation work must continue to pay attention to their work and must not declare the work completed before it is thoroughly carried out. Units which have already concluded their investigation work should now place the stress on eliminating the gang of four's poisonous influence.

The gang of four and their followers had elaborately schemed for many years in Shanghai. They concocted many sinister experiences which were fake left but real right and confounded black and white and dished out many reactionary slogans which reversed right and wrong and confused people's thinking.

Their poisonous influence spread not only throughout the municipality but throughout the country. We must grasp those areas where the gang of four's influence has been the greatest and the damage wrought has been the worst and, by waging a great people's war, eliminate chaos, restore order, reform from the bottom and eliminate the poisonous influence.

The first area is the line and a whole set of principles and policies Chairman Mao had laid down for us in developing industry which the gang of four and their followers in Shanghai completely negated. In penetratingly exposing and criticizing the gang of four, we must distinguish right from wrong and eliminate their poisonous influence in this area. We must implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line comprehensively and accurately.

The line and a whole set of principles and policies laid down by the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao in developing socialist industry indicate the orientation and road for the development of our country's industry. In his lifetime Chairman Mao came to Shanghai several times to inspect factories and to receive cadres, workers, engineers and technicians, thus showing great concern for the development of Shanghai's industry. With a glorious revolutionary tradition, the workers in Shanghai, under the leadership of the party, have transformed and built old Shanghai into a major industrial base of our country. This is a great victory for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Despite serious interference and sabotage by the gang of four, the cadres and masses struggled in various ways against the gang and their followers in Shanghai. This shows that the cadres and masses followed the instructions of Chairman Mao and the party committee and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Appearing as fake leftists but real rightists, the gang of four, proceeding from their criminal aim to usurp party and state power, completely negated Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Chang Chun-chiao flagrantly uttered the nonsense that "most of the factories are bourgeois and revisionist in nature, and socialist factories are very few in number. In the past, work was done in a bourgeois and revisionist way in Shanghai." He also said viciously: "How many basic units whose leadership is in the hands of Marxists and the broad masses are there in Shanghai after all? The means of production appear to be in our hands but actually are in the hands of Kuomintang elements and capitalist roaders." He thus clamored for establishing a "new dynasty" and completely smashing the "old machinery."

The gang of four spread all kinds of lies and fabricated various false charges to stigmatize a large number of cadres as capitalist roaders, a large number of model persons as fake models, a large number of engineers and technicians as "reactionary authorities" and a large number of red-banner units as "sinister-banner units." Thus, the cadres and masses suffered seriously at the hands of the gang of four.

Wielding the big club of "attempting restoration and retrogression" everywhere, the gang of four and their followers slandered whoever acted according to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line as a "right deviationist who tries to stage a comeback or to take the beaten track."

In view of confused enterprise management and deteriorating product quality resulting from sabotage by Lin Piao and the gang of four, our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou explicitly pointed out in 1972: "Quality is also a question involving the line. We should strengthen enterprise management and persistently give first priority to quality." Chang Chun-chiao and Yao Wen-yuan then came to Shanghai to viciously denounce Premier Chou's instruction.

Ma Tien-shui babbled that "there is now a trend of thought advocating restoration and retrogression on the question of enterprise management. We must deal direct blows to it."

The gang of four and their followers went all out in 1976 to attack the document on "Some Problems in Accelerating Industrial Development." They denounced this document as a "big antiparty and anti-socialist poisonous weed," a "sinister program for capitalist restoration," a "living revisionist sample" and so on and so forth. They labeled this document along with "On the General Program for All Work of the Party and the Country" and "An Outline Report" as the "three big poisonous weeds." They printed and distributed in Shanghai 6 million copies of the so-called "three booklets criticizing the three big poisonous weeds." They also had more than 3,800 sinister articles published in WEN HUI PAO and LIBERATION DAILY on this subject.

The gang of four went their own way in criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius and suppressed people everywhere. They stigmatized some units and called them "examples in restoring capitalism." They relentlessly hit hard at and persecuted a large number of revolutionary cadres. We must thoroughly criticize and settle accounts with the gang of four for their crimes in completely negating Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The second question is that the gang of four and their followers in Shanghai wantonly changed the basic tasks of industrial enterprises, opposed putting politics in command and taking production as the central task and opposed the rapid development of the national economy. This is why the industrial communications and capital construction fronts suffered serious damage by the gang of four and why the gang's influence has been the deepest and the damage wrought has been the worst on these fronts.

The gang of four and their followers in Shanghai made every effort to distort the relationship between politics and economy and between revolution and production, separate politics and revolution from economy and production, and set the former against the latter. They wielded the "theory of the unique importance of productive forces" as a big stick to oppose the development of the national economy. Chang Chun-chiao said such nonsensical things as "a decrease in production is all right as long as the revolution progresses smoothly," and "I have said long ago that we should not be afraid to slow down, that no matter how hard life is for the 800 million people, we don't have to worry about a thing so long as the revolution progresses smoothly." Ma Tien-shui also said: "We should command those who pursue the correct line even if they fail to promote production. In this case their failure to accomplish the production task is still a great victory."

They made every effort to attack and slander the four modernizations and the idea of achieving rapid development. They blustered such nonsense as "capitalism will be restored when the four modernizations are achieved," and "we would rather have a slow development which is socialist than a rapid development which is capitalist." They slandered workers who put every effort into building socialism as "quietly pulling the cart without paying attention to the road." Under their perverted control, to engage in production work was a criminal act. They ranted: "Don't do production work for the erroneous line" and euphemistically described their actions as "going against the tide." Thus, they seriously damaged socialist production.

The gang of four and their followers in Shanghai wantonly changed the fundamental task of industrial enterprises and opposed the view that industrial enterprises should take politics as the commander and production as the central task. They said they would use industrial enterprises as positions for struggling against "capitalist roaders."

Chang Chun-chiao, Ma Tien-shui and their ilk concocted and hatched a sinister experience of the so-called "three emphases"--emphasis on the line, emphasis on the leadership and emphasis on the relations of production--and popularized it in Shanghai. Using this sinister experience, they distorted the relationship between the leadership and the masses as a relationship between opposite classes. They instigated smash-and-grabbers and those who made trouble so as to become officials and be able to seek out so-called "capitalist roaders" everywhere, usurp enterprise leadership, create chaos and sabotage production in various enterprises. Thus, they caused serious consequences.

Take the Shanghai watch factory for example. Before 1972, its watch output increased at an average yearly rate of 18 percent. Since it participated in the "three-emphases" campaign, its watch production decreased year after year.

In addition, the gang of four and their followers absurdly counterpoised the workers' being the master to the accomplishment of the production task. They concocted the sinister experience of "being the master of the wharf, not the slave of tonnage" in fifth loading-unloading zone at Shanghai harbor. Their wide publicity about that sinister experience has had a widespread poisonous influence. The gang of four and their followers fabricated the so-called "experience of the Shanghai No 5 steel plant" and said that the plant increased production by criticizing the "theory of the unique importance of productive forces." As a result of criticizing the theory, production became uneven, anarchism was rampant, and steel output and profits decreased at the Shanghai No 5 steel plant. The poisonous influence of those perverted actions of the gang of four and their followers are still far from being eliminated.

The third question is that the gang of four and their followers in Shanghai were fanatically opposed to socialist enterprises having scientific and rigid rules and regulations. They incited anarchy among the workers.

This is another reason why the industrial, communications and capital construction fronts suffered serious interference and sabotage by the gang of four and why the gang's influence on and the damages done to these fronts have been quite bad. The gang of four and their followers in Shanghai unscrupulously distorted the relations between centralism and democracy and between discipline and freedom. They counterpoised the workers' being the master to rational rules and regulations, and set the workers' participation in management against management by professional management personnel. They brandished the big stick of "controlling, restricting and repressing" everywhere, incited anarchy and perverted the sense of organization and discipline among the workers.

Chang Chun-chiao, Wang Hung-wen, Ma Tien-shui and the ilk openly declared: "Is it true that no production is possible without rules and regulations? We have eliminated a host of rules and regulations, but production still has developed. Those who call for efforts to strengthen enterprise management are in favor of the 'four olds' [old ideas, old culture, old customs and old habits]. Favoring the 'four olds' means favoring restoration." They driveled that the individual responsibility system should not be rigid. If it is, it would appear to be a retrograding practice, a practice that would boost individualism. In the No 3 textile plant under the Shanghai No 17 cotton mill, they established a sinister model workshop which had no management, no leadership, and no rules and regulations. In doing so, they sent the cadres and technicians of the workshop to the grassroots units to engage in manual labor, and instructed more than 300 workers in the workshop to act, on a rotation basis, as shift supervisors, foremen, shop clerks or production team leaders, like a merry-go-round.

This resulted in successive decrease in the workshop's cotton yarn output and quality because no one supervised production. At the Shanghai clock and watch parts factory, they came up with a sinister example known as the so-called "go to work at selected basic level units," requiring factory workers to work at the upper level units and the cadres to work and stay at the selected basic level units. This sinister example was widely publicized and its pernicious influence spread throughout the country.

The gang of four's interference and sabotage seriously injured us both externally and internally. We must lead the masses to hold discussion and conduct criticism in light of the foregoing three questions and with stress laid on the "10 needs and 10 need nots." This is to distinguish between right and wrong with regard to ideology, theory and line and eliminate the pernicious influence therein in an effort to heal our external as well as our internal injuries.

3. Elevate the Mass Movement To Learn From Taching to a New Level

Taking exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link, the mass movement to learn from Taching in industry has vigorously developed in Shanghai on an unprecedented scale in the past 1 year and more. The cadres and people have earnestly studied the important instructions given by Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Yeh at the National Conference on Learning From Taching in Industry and the other important documents of the conference. Thus, they have more clearly understood the great significance of the movement to learn from Taching, strengthened their sense of responsibility and enhanced their awareness of the urgent need to learn from the masses to earnestly learn from Taching and be honest in work, many advanced units have made more progress and the backward units are quickly catching up with the advanced. A number of other units that were seriously affected by the gang of four's sabotage have become advanced, thanks to their vigorous efforts in learning from Taching quickly.

Through an evaluation and verification, in 1947, this municipality selected 195 Taching-type enterprises, 308 others as advanced enterprises in learning from Taching, more than 29,000 advanced collectives and over 174,000 advanced individuals. These are the rich fruits of the learn-from-Taching movement.

This is the second year for building Taching-type enterprises throughout the country. We should conscientiously sum up experience gained over the past year and more, strengthen leadership over the movement and push to a new high the mass movement to learn from Taching in industry and build Taching-type enterprises throughout the country.

A. It is necessary to persistently and earnestly learn from Taching. To do this, it is imperative to do away with the gang of four's counterrevolutionary revisionist line and foster Taching's fine ideas, good work style and fine experience and follow its lead. Early this year, the municipality established the following units as pacesetters: The Chiafeng cotton textile plant, the Shanghai shaped steel tubing plane, the Nanhsiang marshaling yard, the No 3516 plant, the No 5 printing and dyeing plant, the Liaoyuan chemical plant, the Shanghai machine tools manufacturing factory, the Shanghai No 9 radio plant, the Shanghai No 7 cotton printing plant, the Shanghai No 2 cement products plant, the Shanghai Water Company's pipe casting factory, and the Housing Management Office on the (Nungchang) road in Yangpu District.

These units have become models for cadres and the masses because they have demonstrated the Taching people's high political consciousness and their valuable revolutionary vigor and carried forward their spirit of wholeheartedly devoting to public interests and their revolutionary work style of "being honest in three ways and strict in four aspects" and "maintaining the four sames." In order to earnestly learn from Taching, we must set high standards and strict demands, and strictly adhere to the six criteria for a Taching-type enterprise.

For a long time the cadres of the Chiafeng cotton textile plant have persistently put three things first on their schedule. In doing work they first study the party's policies. In handling affairs at the plant, they first listen to the opinions of the masses and, before a decision is made, they first investigate actual conditions. A good practice is followed throughout the plant where everyone is modest, likes to study, is earnest and immaculate and seeks perfection. It has been praised by the public as "the Chafeng practice." The plant's cotton cloth for export has always been inspection-exempt. Premier Chou praised this plant on many occasions. Since it was named a Taching-type enterprise, it has found more than 40 discrepancies between itself and Taching. These discrepancies were reported to the quality control and examination group and made known to all staff and workers of the plant in an effort to correct them one after another. The staff and workers of the plant have turned their strictness in every aspect into conscious revolutionary action. We will surely be able to push the mass movement to learn from Taching in industry in Shanghai to a new high, provided every enterprise in the municipality does the same as the Chiafeng plant did.

Earnestly learning from Taching calls for a hardship-defying vigor. Many units suffered tremendously from the gang of four's serious sabotage. Can these victims advance into the ranks of the advanced within a short period of time? The practice of the Shanghai oil refinery and the Shanghai machine tools plant, victims of the gang of four's sabotage, has answered this question affirmatively. The Shanghai oil refinery resolutely consolidated its leading group and scathingly criticized the crimes of the gang of four and their followers in Shanghai. Highly elated, the staff and workers of the refinery have launched emulation activities to compare with, learn from, catch up with, help each other and surpass the advanced. Since the beginning of this year, the quality of gasoline, kerosene, diesel oil and other major products made by the plant, including lubricating oil, have fully met the quality control standards. By thoroughly settling accounts with Ma Tien-shui's counterrevolutionary crimes and promoting enterprise consolidation, the Shanghai machine tools plant has quickly improved the quality of its products and greatly raised the standards of grinders to meet the quality control requirements.

But the question of whether one makes serious efforts to learn from Taching has not yet been completely settled at a number of enterprises. Some have learned from Taching in name only; they failed in learning the fundamentals. There are others that want to learn from Taching but are afraid of making all-out efforts. Their plans are still shelved, and they pay lip-service without taking any action. This is why they have failed to transform their outlook. This state of affairs must be corrected quickly.

B. It is imperative to consolidate leading bodies. The key to learning from Taching in industry lies in leadership. We should take Taching as an example and build the leading bodies at various levels into a core of leadership that unswervingly implements Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, forges close links with the masses and struggles in unity.

Initial efforts have been made to consolidate leading bodies at various levels in the past year and more. The question of being "soft, lazy, and lax" on the part of the leading bodies of a number of units calls for continuous efforts to consolidate them organizationally. We should continue to train and select cadres in the course of struggle in accordance with the five requirements for successors and resolutely select outstanding cadres and advanced individuals and take them into the leading bodies in a planned way. Toward this end, particular attention should be paid to selecting outstanding middle-aged and young cadres.

We should study hard and strengthen our unity. Chairman Hua has called on us to "study, study and study again; unite, unite and unite again." The leading bodies at various levels must conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and resolutely overcome or prevent the tendency toward relaxing one's efforts to study whenever one is busy working. At the same time, we should also learn science and technology as well as professional work in order to become professionals as soon as possible in running socialist enterprises.

Meanwhile, we should also pay close attention to unifying the leading bodies. The principal leaders of some leading bodies where disunity exists must take the initiative in uniting all members of their leading bodies. We should take a correct attitude toward achievements and difficulties. What attitude should we take toward achievements? In this regard, there are two entirely different attitudes. One is that one is never satisfied with one's achievements, never ceases to make progress and tries in every possible way to contribute more to the state. For example, last year the No 7 chemical fiber plant revised its production plan three times. As a result, the plant increased its output 49 percent over 1976, and the profits it turned over to the state were 69 percent higher than those in 1976. However, the plant's leading body was not satisfied with its contribution to the state. It mobilized the masses to revise this year's production plan three times and to set a new target. But the leading bodies of some units have become complacent after scoring some achievements occasional and cease to make further progress.

There are also two entirely different attitudes toward difficulties. One is that one, keeping the entire situation in mind, tries one's best to surmount difficulties and to shoulder heavy burdens. When leading cadres of the shaped steel tubing plant visited Taching, on their own they took up the task of producing square drilling bars [fang tsuan kan 2455 7018 2731]. Working hard day and night, the cadres and masses of the plant finally produced square drilling bars that meet the advanced standard. However, some units became timid and hesitant in the face of difficulties and took no action to surmount them. While only stressing the importance of external causes, they failed to bring their subjective initiative into full play.

We should recognize that as we advance it is inevitable that we will encounter difficulties. As long as we take a positive attitude toward difficulties and try to surmount them in the revolutionary spirit as displayed by the leading body of the shaped steel tubing plant, we can tap our potentials and stride forward.

C. It is necessary to vigorously build a contingent of workers and members. It is the masses who form the basis for learning from Taching in industry. We must make vigorous efforts to build a contingent of workers and members and lay a solid foundation in this regard by continuing to improve their political and technical knowledge.

In the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, many units have paid attention to the "three stresses" and conducted class education, revolutionary tradition, discipline and technology. As a result, the political knowledge and technical level of the workers and staff in those units have improved noticeably.

Early this year vast numbers of workers and staff, in response to a call by the municipal party committee, did not decrease their efforts at work before the spring festival and returned to work immediately after the festival was over. By doing this they reversed the usual situation in which the attendance rate was low and production dropped around the spring festival. This proves that a contingent of workers and staff of the iron-man type who are ideologically sound and technically competent, have a fine work style and strictly observe discipline is being formed.

It is necessary to conscientiously study the PLA's experience in political work and to vigorously strengthen our political and ideological work. The No 3516 plant under the Light Industry Department has achieved remarkable results in carrying out political and ideological work. The plant has organized a contingent of backbone political and ideological workers and has established a set of systems in political and ideological work. For example, it has established the system of holding party branch committee meetings, party branch membership meetings and party cell meetings and giving lectures on the party; the system of holding analysis meetings and briefings by party cells the system of giving full scope to democracy by work shifts and teams; and the system of holding heart-to-heart talks and visiting workers' families. The heart-to-heart talks held last year by this plant's leading cadres while visiting workers' families involved more than 4,000 persons. In carrying out political work, the No 3516 plant has carried forward our party's and army's traditional work style. We should vigorously encourage other units to follow its example.

It is necessary to strengthen our sense of organization and discipline and to promote the revolutionary style of the "three honest's," "the four strict's" and "four same's" ["three honest's" means being honest in thought, word and deed; "four strict's" means setting strict standards for work, organization, attitude and observance of discipline; and "four same's" means maintaining the same high standard of work on the night shift as on the day shift, in bad weather as in good, in the absence of leaders as in their presence, and when the work is not checked by others as when it is. While carrying out ideological education well, we should establish a set of strict rules and regulations, adopt strict management methods and vigorously conduct education in organization and discipline like the Nanhsiang marshaling yard. Leading cadres should set examples in this regard and make continuous efforts to raise the masses' consciousness in abiding by the regulations and discipline.

In response to Chairman Hua's call to raise the scientific and cultural level of the entire Chinese nation, we should conscientiously carry out education among the workers and staff in science, technology and culture. The Chiangnan shipbuilding yard, the Shanghai, No 17 cotton textile plant and other units have made serious efforts to conduct spare time education in various ways. This has been warmly welcomed by the workers and staff. All units should conduct spare-time education for their workers and staff and organize them to study politics, culture and technology. They should give technical training to their workers and staff and carry out activities with a view to enabling them to improve their basic skills, technical level and operating techniques so that they can better meet the requirements of the four modernizations.

D. It is necessary to vigorously commend advanced collectives and individuals and to carry their achievements forward. A number of factories, collectives and individuals became pace setters in various trades last year. With these pace setters, people now have examples to learn from and targets to catch up with. Thus, they can do their work better. The textile bureau commended the Chiafeng cotton textile mill for adhering to the general line and persisting in achieving good quality; the No 1 team of group 2 under the (?textile) workshop of the Shanghai No 1 cotton textile mill for resisting evil practices and holding high the banner of Taching; Comrade (Ma Hsin-hsien) for making arduous efforts to improve his basic skills for the revolution and to persist in achieving good quality for the people; and Comrade (Li Hsiang-lin) for devoting himself to the revolutionary cause. In addition, the bureau also fostered an example in building farmland to increase cotton output despite the serious damage caused by the gang of four. Thus, the bureau has effectively promoted the development of all its work.

In the mass movement to learn from Taching, large numbers of advanced individuals have emerged. They are: (Mao Ho-fang), a veteran worker of the Chiangnan shipyard who, with his profound proletarian feeling for the party and Chairman Mao and his calm and dauntless defiance of persecution by the gang of four, has demonstrated the Hard Bone spirit of the proletariat; (Wu Chiu-lun), leader of the "iron tunneling team" of the (Tatung) coal mine, who in the past 20 years or so has taken part in the construction of 19 mine shafts, repeatedly overfulfilled his tasks year after year and 6 times set a national record; (Kao Shih-hsiang), leader of the No 2 furnace of the first work section of the converter workshop of the Shanghai No 3 steel plant, who has led all the comrades of his group to produce some 156,000 tons of steel for 2 years running without a single heat being disqualified while achieving a level of product quality of 99.95 percent; (I Yung-kang), a lathe worker of the (Talung) machinery plant, who has worked conscientiously for 12 years without producing a single substandard product and who has kept overfulfilling his annual plan by over 20 percent; (Yang Ming-kang), a driver of the 683d motor transportation team, who has never ceased to improve his driving skill and who, by mastering driving safety under various conditions, has set an accident-free record for 660,000 kilometers in 18 consecutive years; (Ku Ling-cheng), a technician of the Postal and Telecommunications Research Institute, who has worked relentlessly for modernization of the postal and telecommunications service and has won the title of "iron-man type" technician; (Chang Hao-fen), a veteran worker of the (Chiafeng) cotton textile mill who, in training successors to the cause of revolution, has in the past decade raised 28 apprentices who are both Red and expert; (Sun Li-chang), a (?cleaning) worker of the Shanghai No 2 metallurgical plant who, by bravely participating in rescue work without heeding his own safety, has averted several serious incidents and thus successfully protected state property; (Kung Chun-nan), a welder of the (Taming) iron mill who, by studying diligently and by constantly improving his skill, has mastered more than 20 kinds of welding techniques and successfully carried out several difficult welding jobs; (Chang Tse-ti), an engineer of the Shanghai supersonic instrument plant who, by his unselfish and dauntless devotion to scientific research, has successfully carried out more than 10 research projects including some which helped fill gaps in knowledge in China; (Yu Yeh-po), deputy chief engineer of the Shanghai casting plant who in his sparetime wrote 120,000 words of basic information on the casting industry, thus contributing to China's casting technology; (Lu Hsun-me), a railway attendant of

the Shanghai Railway Station who, while serving on his lowly and inconspicuous post, has made outstanding achievements and served the passengers wholeheartedly; (Tan Po-kang), a member of the consumer service of the city's coal supply company who, by his thorough understanding of consumers' needs and by making careful calculations and insuring reasonable supplies, has helped factories save large quantities of fuel; (Tsai Lung-chao), manager of the Chiangwan timber plant's mess hall, who has worked hard to run his mess hall well by constantly keeping the masses' convenience in mind and ignoring his own inconveniences; (Tang Te-sheng), deputy secretary of the general party branch of the water supply company's pipe and parts casting plant, who has led the masses to persist in taking the Taching road without fearing hardship and difficulties; and several others.

We must extensively publicize and vigorously commend the good thinking, work style and experience of these advanced individuals and whip up a new upsurge in emulating, learning from, catching up with and overtaking the advanced units, and in helping the less advanced units, so as to enable the advanced ranks to continue to grow and mature.

E. It is necessary to arouse the masses to work out plans, launch a campaign of mass examination and review and implement those plans conscientiously. After last year's national conference on learning from Taching, many units have mobilized the masses to work out plans. As a result, each factory has worked out its plan as well as every workshop, work section and individual. As long as there is a plan, there is a definite target and a standard for examination and review of performance. Thus, the mass movement to learn from Taching has developed in a vigorous and down-to-earth manner. Since the beginning of this year, all professions and trades have paid attention to planning. Some have also reviewed and appraised their plans against the requirements of the general task, thus making their target of work more definite, their work methods more specific and the responsibilities at all levels more clear. All bureaus should learn from the examples set by the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemical Industries; the Ministry of Coal Industry and the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry in their respective campaigns to emulate the Taching oilfield, the Kailuan coal mine and the Anshan Iron and Steel Company. They should make vigorous efforts to help turn those major enterprises whose operation affects the whole bureau into Taching-type enterprises as quickly as possible. Meanwhile, it is necessary to organize regular campaigns of mass examination, review, appraisal and comparison so as to accelerate the fulfillment of plans. In the future, the mass campaigns of examination, review, appraisal and comparison should be launched twice a year, and each time a specific target should be set aimed at promoting the consolidation of enterprises, the improvement of product quality and the reduction in consumption. The first half of 1978 will soon be over. All units should start with the examination, review, appraisal and comparison for the first half of the year and make effective arrangements for the tasks of the third quarter.

4. Fulfill and Overfulfill in an All-Round Way This Year's Production and Construction Tasks With High Speed, Good Quality and Low Consumption

Since the beginning of this year we have paid attention to speed, quality and consumption. The situation on the industrial, communications and capital construction fronts is encouraging, much better than expected. When we have made achievements, we must find out our shortcomings; when we have been commended, we must find out where we fall behind; and when we encounter difficulties and contradictions, we must first find out the internal causes.

With this kind of spirit, we will be able to keep the excellent situation going. We must continue to fight well three tough battles in production and construction this year:

A. We must fulfill in an all-round way the eight technical and economic targets. All enterprises must reach their previous peaks for these technical and economic indexes within this year. Those that have already achieved this goal must strive to reach and surpass advanced national and world levels. It is especially necessary to strive, in the spirit of fighting a tough battle, to improve quality, increase variety and reduce consumption and to achieve significant results. We must not only meet quality targets but also pay attention to the inherent characteristics of products and strive to turn out products that are characterized by high efficiency, long endurance and low consumption. We must actively develop new products, improve old ones, discard backward ones and basically improve product quality.

From January through May this year, the quality of 81 percent of the city's 546 major industrial products steadily improved, and the quality of 63 percent of these products was brought back to the best past level. Of 100 items of fuel, power and raw and other materials (?consumed) for major products, 87 showed decreases in the amount of consumption as compared with the same period last year, and 44 reached the best level in history. The tendency of low quality and high consumption caused by the gang of four's interference and sabotage has been basically reversed. Various units have created some good experiences, mainly as follows:

Conduct quality and consumption examinations by the masses, straighten things out at the same time, seize the typical problems firmly and set time limits for improvement. The quality of the (Fengshou)-35 tractor was poor a few years ago. Last year they organized a three-in-one group, analyzed 173 parts, found 352 problems, traced them back to the workshops, work shifts and teams and individuals and spent several months to solve those problems. As a result, most of the parts now meet quality standards.

Launch extensive socialist labor emulation and see to it that the task to improve quality and reduce consumption is carried right back to each work post so that each individual can make his contribution. Encouraged by the labor emulation of the textile industry, which is aimed at producing 10,000 meters of cloth without a single flaw, all trades and occupations have, in light of their own actual production conditions, launched labor emulation and revolutionary campaigns aimed at avoiding a single accident, a single error, a single remake, a single reject and any waste. Now, these kinds of campaigns have taken on new developments in form and content. The textile, machinery and electrical industries have launched product-reliability activities and set strict standards for both appearance and inherent characteristics of products.

Mobilize the masses to make careful calculations and tap potential capacities. Many units value both "watermelons" as well as "sesame seeds" and display the spirit of not wasting even one tenth of a cent, 1 kilowatt-hour of electrical power or 1 gram of coal. The No 4 workshop of the Shanghai No 2 steel plant set new records for all technical and economic indexes in February this year. On this basis they made calculations on the consumption of coal, electricity and metals and on quality standards and set four targets for increasing production and practicing economy. They can thus save 2 million yuan for the year. Thus they have a goal to work for and an object for their revolutionary enthusiasm.

We must develop this kind revolutionary spirit using what we already have as a base and achieving high-speed development by working energetically and with ingenuity.

Grasp the main point and key link and organize forces in various fields to tackle difficult problems through concerted efforts. In accordance with their own specific conditions, various bureaus, companies and enterprises have grasped major products and major projects by restoring and developing big-scale, chain-like coordination, thus achieving better results. The chemical fertilizer and insecticide company has organized 11 small chemical fertilizer plants to revive and carry forward the fine tradition whereby when one plant gains a good experience or meets with difficulties, the 10 others apply its good experience or help it overcome its difficulties. When one plant achieves good results in lowering its raw materials consumption, cadres and workers of the other 10 plants go to that plant to hold an on-the-spot meeting to learn from its advance experience. When one plant consumes more raw materials than others, cadres and workers of the advanced units are organized to discuss that plant's problems in this regard and to try to help it solve them. As a result, the consumption of coal and electricity in these plants has generally dropped. The small chemical fertilizer plants' output in the first 5 months of this year was 58.3 percent more than that in the same period last year. The amount of coal they consumed for turning out a ton of chemical fertilizer decreased 13.8 percent compared with last year, and their power consumption dropped by 14.6 percent. They set a record in lowering their consumption of coal and electricity in May. Since this February, all chemical fertilizer plants have stopped incurring losses and have begun to make profits.

Effectively grasp quality control and equipment maintenance and strictly enforce regulations for operations and other technical work. While straightening out their enterprise management, many units have striven to use the best raw materials available, to improve their equipment and to operate their equipment according to regulations. The Shanghai ferro-alloy works has treated the various types of ore differently according to their difference in type, specifications and components and according to their places of origin. It has assigned special personnel to check up on and repair equipment periodically and to insure quality. At the same time, it has also organized mobile teams to regularly check up on its equipment. The plant has also vigorously enforced the system of personal responsibility and has periodically checked, evaluated and compared the performance of its cadres, workers and staff members in implementing this system. As a result, the plant fulfilled 53 percent of this year's alloy production plan in the first 5 months. It has lowered its power consumption turning out 6 of its 13 major products and reached the advanced national level in this regard.

However, we must never underestimate the serious consequences caused by the gang of four and their followers in Shanghai. Even now, the quality of some products is still not good or stable. The consumption of fuel, electricity and raw materials for turning out a fairly large number of products has still not yet reached the lowest level in the past. Problems found in product quality and fuel and raw materials consumption reveal serious confusion in management. This also shows that some of our leading cadres have yet to clearly understand that the question of quality is one that concerns the line and that practicing economy is a basic principle guiding us in developing the socialist economy.

Some hold that so long as we can increase production, it does not matter if we consume more fuel and raw materials than necessary. Others hold that since the damage done by the gang of four is so serious, we can improve quality and lower fuel and raw material consumption only slowly. Still others, stressing the importance of external causes while failing to find out their internal causes, hold that since production conditions are not favorable, it is impossible to improve product quality and lower fuel and raw material consumption. All such views must be thoroughly changed. The cadres and masses must take a serious attitude in this regard and must work hard together. Only by doing so, can they improve product quality and lower fuel and raw material consumption.

B. We must fight a tough battle in technical innovation and technical revolution in order to make marked achievements in this regard. Technical innovation and technical revolution are matters of great importance in insuring speed in developing the productive forces and realizing the four modernizations. With the collapse of the gang of four, the obstacle to broad-scale adoption of advanced technology at home and abroad has been removed. As a result, the enthusiasm of cadres, workers and technicians has been aroused for going all out to make technical innovation and technical revolution. Keeping in mind their weak links and the key link in production, many enterprises have adopted and popularized a number of new techniques and new technical processes. Some enterprises have improved their production technology by making technical innovations.

Using the existing foundation as our base, we must, in turning out products urgently needed by the state, economize on the use of coal, electricity and materials and improve product quality by vigorously engaging in technical innovation and technical revolution. We must use new techniques, new technical processes and new raw materials on a broad scale, improve product design and raise product quality as quickly as possible. We must replace backward manual labor and manual operations with mechanization or semimechanization in order to greatly improve our production technology.

C. We must fight a tough battle in insuring safety in operations and make solid achievements in this regard. A general inspection of safety in operations has been conducted throughout the municipality in the past year or so. At the same time, efforts have been made to improve labor safety precautions and to handle major accidents effectively and promptly. Such measures have played a certain role in guaranteeing the personal safety of workers and staff members, protecting state property and insuring the normal development in production. As a result, a number of advanced enterprises in insuring safety in operations have emerged. The Shanghai shipyard is one of them. This shipyard has included measures to insure safety in operations in its plan for learning from Taching. The shipyard party committee has assigned one of its deputy secretaries to take charge of work in insuring safety in operations and has established a system under which the masses and specialists make concerted efforts to insure safety in operations. Some 20 inspections of safety in operations have already been conducted in the shipyard. As a result, safety in operations has been greatly improved. Since last year, no casualties, fires or major traffic accidents have occurred in this shipyard.

The cadres at various levels must never take problems involving personal safety and state property lightly. While consolidating enterprises, we must establish a system of personal responsibility for cadres to follow.

Such a system should clearly specify the responsibilities that leaders at various levels and administrative personnel should bear in insuring safety in operation. At the same time, we must work out regulations to enable workers to safely operate various types of equipment and do various kinds of work. Particular attention should be paid to insuring safety in operating key equipment and in working at important posts. Strict regulations and effective safety measures should be worked out regarding operations high above ground, above water, near fires and on live power transmission lines and regarding loading, unloading, production, storage and transport of dangerous materials.

We should step up education in safety in operations among the workers. Factories and their workshops, shifts and teams should conduct strict safety training for the workers, especially for the young workers and volunteer workers. No one should be allowed to operate a machine without taking safety training and having passed an examination in this regard. We must seriously handle accidents of all kinds. In dealing with major accidents in particular, we must thoroughly analyze their causes, make those who are responsible for such accidents and the masses learn a lesson from them and take measures to prevent accidents. Leaders at various levels should dare to take charge of safety in operations. They should support cadres in charge of labor safety precautions, people's police and other personnel concerned in carrying out their work. Those who cause major accidents by violating regulations and labor discipline and irresponsible acts must be punished according to party discipline and state law.

Leaders at various levels should also carry forward the party's fine tradition of showing concern for the well-being of the masses. They should grasp production and the well-being of the masses at the same time so that the workers and staff can free themselves from any worries and concentrate on production.

It is necessary to improve labor safety precautions and working conditions. Vigorous efforts should be made to run mess halls, nurseries and clinics well. At the same time, efforts should be made to organize sparetime sports and recreational activities.

The hot season has already set in, and the production tasks are arduous. Despite this, the masses of workers are working hard and enthusiastically. Leaders at various levels should take effective measures to fight heat. They should help provide lower temperatures and do a good job in food sanitation in order to insure the health of workers and staff members. Cadres at various levels should go to the frontline of production, where they should work together with the masses to achieve high output despite high temperatures.

The industry, communications and capital construction fronts should also take effective precautions against flood and typhoons in order to insure that production and materials supply will not be affected during the typhoon and high water season.

Comrades, the common will and ardent wish of the working class and the 10 million people in the municipality are to aim high and strive to achieve high speed and to realize the four modernizations at an early date. We must work hard to accomplish the general task for the new period and persist in grasping the three great revolutions simultaneously. With lofty revolutionary aspirations and a strong sense of responsibility, in the spirit of revolution and death-defying daring and with a scientific approach, we must carry out our work in a careful and thoroughgoing manner.

Let us unite more closely to resolutely implement the instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and push to a new level the movement to learn from Taching in industry and to build Shanghai into an advanced socialist industrial, scientific and technological base of our country as fast as possible.

HUPEH CCP COMMITTEE SETS CRITERIA FOR LEADERS

HK031023Y Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Jun 78 HK

[Excerpts of an article by the theory group of the Organization Department of the Hupeh Provincial CCP Committee: "We Must Do Well in Selecting and Designating All Leadership Groups"]

[Excerpts] In line with Chairman Hua's instructions, all leadership groups throughout our province have been rectified, readjusted and strengthened in the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. As a result, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has been smoothly implemented. We have scored great achievements in various tasks of grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land. A situation of a new leap forward in socialist revolution and construction has emerged. However, we must also understand that due to the sabotage and interference of the gang of four, a handful of leadership groups have not yet solved the problems of impurity in thinking, in organization and in work style.

In order to strengthen the building of leadership groups, we must first do well in selecting and designating leadership groups. We must resolutely adhere to the cadre line of "using the best qualified people," a line which our party has always followed. We must select these people--those who meet the five criteria for successors formulated by Chairman Mao--to form the leadership groups. In other words, we must select those people who seriously study the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, who can correctly use Mao Tsetung Thought in an all-round way, and who were tampered in the struggles between the two lines, especially in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the 11th line struggle, and have performed well. We must keep out of all leadership groups those factional people who sold themselves to the gang of four and participated in the conspiracy to usurp party and state power, as well as those people who follow the wind, slip away and cause political earthquakes--the people who made serious mistakes but have not yet repented. We must select for leaders those people who are impartial and who wholeheartedly serve the people, but not those who are ambitious, have a bad nature, are speculator and seek advantage for themselves by all means. We must select those people who have a strong sense of the party, are able to unite with the people, are unselfish and righteous and are not afraid of evil things, but not those people who form cliques, exploit their power and authority and persecute other people. We must select those who understand their professions, are willing to study problems, have practical working experiences, are courageous and can do well in work, but not those people who only pay lip service to the revolution, are unable to do work well, do not understand their professions and are unwilling to learn. We must select those people who work hard, seek truth from facts, are modest and prudent, have a spirit of self-criticism and can closely integrate themselves with the people and show concern for the people's daily lives, but not those who practice deceit, lie to their superiors, suppress the people subordinate to them, are dictatorial, cover up mistakes, are unreasonable and exercise personal dictatorship. In order to build leadership groups well, we must adhere to the principle of combining the old, the middle-aged and the young.

KIANGSI FIRST SECRETARY SPEAKS AT MEETING ON 1962 MAO SPEECH

HK031425Y Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Jul 78 HK

[Summary] The provincial party committee held a meeting on 1 July to warmly celebrate the 57th anniversary of the founding of the CCP and the release of Chairman Mao's brilliant talk at the enlarged work conference of the CCP Central Committee. Chiang Wei-ching, first secretary of the provincial party committee, spoke. Huang Chih-chen, secretary of the provincial party committee, presided over the meeting. Peng Meng-yu, Li I-chang and Chao Chih-chien, Standing Committee members of the provincial party committee, and Fang Chih-chun, vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, attended the meeting.

After giving a brief history of the CCP, Comrade Chiang Wei-ching said: "While marking the birthday of the party, the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua has decided to openly publish Chairman Mao's talk at the enlarged work conference held by the CCP Central Committee on 30 January 1962. Chairman Mao's talk is a very important Marxist-Leninist document. It has great and far-reaching guiding significance for deeply exposing and criticizing the gang of four's counterrevolutionary revisionist line; for turning chaos into order; for effecting radical reform; for clarifying some major issues of right and wrong in ideology, theory, line and work style; for reviving and carrying forward the party's fine traditions and work style of democratic centralism, the mass line, seeking truth from facts and integrating theory with practices; for strengthening party building; for strengthening the unity of the whole party, the whole army and people throughout the country; for mobilizing all positive factors; for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat; for implementing the line of the 11th National Party Congress; and for fulfilling the general task for the new period."

Comrade Chiang Wei-ching noted that Chairman Mao's talk stressed the importance of practicing democratic centralism. He continued: "The antiparty clique of Lin Piao and the gang of four seriously trampled upon the party's principle of democratic centralism. Their remnant poison is still very extensive. The right and wrong has not been clarified." We definitely must not underestimate their pernicious influence. Therefore, we must perfect the system of democratic centralism inside the party and in the state's political life. The most important thing is to thoroughly expose and criticize the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao and the gang of four and to eliminate their pernicious influence."

"In the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four and in the two-blows struggle, we must tightly grasp the overall orientation of the struggle and direct the spearhead of struggle at the gang of four, their close followers in Kiangsi and the handful of class enemies whom they connive with and cover up." Comrade Chiang Wei-ching went on to note that the participants in the meeting must become models of unity. He urged that the party members, cadres and people in Kiangsi unite in dealing with enemies, grasp the key link of class struggle, bring about great order across Kiangsi and fulfill the general task for the new period.

Comrade Chiang Wei-ching said in conclusion: "The great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four is the major issue at present and will be for some time to come. We must grasp it tightly, well and through to the end. We must further do a good job of conducting the third campaign. We must now concentrate for certain period on relentlessly criticizing the gang of four's revisionist line of being fake left and real right. We must also combine this with the criticism of Lin Piao's revisionist line. The fake left and real right line of Lin Piao and the gang of four is a problem which has left the most extensive poison and done the greatest harm on various fronts and in various spheres. However, the specific manifestations differ from one front to another. Various fronts and spheres must analyze the fallacies and specific manifestations of the fake left and real right line of Lin Piao and the gang of four on their own fronts and in their spheres. It is necessary to select certain topics and criticize them one by one."

"In connection with the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four and in the process of distinguishing between right and wrong and eliminating their remnant poison, we must seriously implement the party's various policies. The provincial party committee has issued documents on rural economic policies, cadre policy and the policy on intellectuals. It is hoped that everyone will tightly grasp and implement them. We must go all out and promote industrial and agricultural production as well as finance, trade, science, technology, culture, education, militia and joint defense work. We must strive to fulfill and overfulfill this year's state plans. It is imperative to extensively and deeply publicize the general task for the new period and the new constitution. All party committees must grasp their own study and the study of party members, cadres and people as if they were a major task. We must now seriously study Chairman Mao's talk at the enlarged central work conference and study Chairman Hua's reports at the 11th national party congress and the Fifth NPC and the important documents of the All-Army Political Work Conference."

I. 5 Jul 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
SOUTHWEST REGION

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KWEICHOW PROVINCIAL REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENUM

HK041245Y Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Jul 78 HK

[Summary] "The Fifth Kweichow Provincial Revolutionary Committee held its third plenum on 29 and 30 June in Kweiyang. The tasks of this meeting were: 1) Listen to the work report delivered by Su Kang, vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, on behalf of the provincial Revolutionary Committee; 2) listen to the report on the opinions regarding the building of all the provincial people's procuratorates delivered by Wu Shih, vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, on behalf of the provincial Revolutionary Committee; and 3) approve the appointment of the acting chief procurators of the provincial people's procuratorate and of the subprocuratorates of various prefectures, and to appoint the deputy chief procurators of the provincial people's procuratorate and of the subprocuratorates of various prefectures. Ma Li, chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, and (Chih Pi-ching), Su Kang, Liu Hsing-sheng, Wang Chao-wen, Wang Chen-chiang, Wu Su, Wu Shih, Jan Yen-nung and Sung Hsiao-peng, vice chairmen of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, attended the plenum. Comrade Ma Li presided.

"Comrade Su Kang delivered a report on the first day of the plenum entitled: 'Unite and Strive To Overfulfill Our Province's Annual National Economic Plan in an All-Round Way.' The report was divided into two parts. Part one dealt with the carrying out of the province's annual national economic plan in the first half of this year and part two dealt with the major tasks of the second half of this year."

Affirming the great achievements scored by the masses on all fronts throughout the province in the first half of this year in exposing and criticizing the gang of four, in investigation work, in learning from Taching and Tachai and in promoting industry and agriculture, Comrade Su Kang said: "Through the hard efforts of people of all nationalities on the agricultural front, we have reaped a bumper harvest of summer grains and oil bearing crops. According to the estimates of various localities, it is expected that this year's summer grain output will increase by 14.7 percent as compared with 1977 and increase by 6.3 percent as compared with 1976, the year which saw the highest output of grains in history. The output of rape will increase by 82.5 percent as compared with 1977. This will be the highest output since 1966. We have also scored great achievements in transplanting autumn crops.

"In the mass movement to learn from Taching in industry and popularize Taching-type enterprises, various localities, departments and enterprises have studied, popularized and implemented the instructions of the central authorities on quickening the development of industry in a big way, actively grasped the key link of class struggle to run enterprises well, rectified enterprises and widely conducted the socialist labor emulation campaign. As a result, the industry front has scored great achievements in capital construction, industrial production, communications and transportation work and in the work of turning losses into profits--achievements that have not been seen for years. Between January and May, the province's total value of industrial output fulfilled 41.4 percent of the annual plan, an increase of 61.2 percent as compared with the same period of last year. It is expected that the province can fulfill more than half of the annual plan for total value of industrial output by the end of June."

The situation in the finance and trade front is also excellent. "Provincial revenue between January and May fulfilled 45.5 percent of the annual plan. Regarding financial expenditures, there was an obvious increase in productive expenditures and an obvious decrease in nonproductive expenditures."

The science, culture and education, public health and literature and art fronts have also scored great achievements in their work. The situation on the political and judiciary front is excellent.

In the second part of the report, Comrade Su Kang talked about the major work in the third quarter. He said:

"1. We must continue to do well in the 'one criticism and two blows' movement." We must grasp exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link, continue to do well in the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four and eliminate their pernicious influence from the viewpoints of philosophy, political economy and scientific socialism. We must expose and criticize the gang of four's counterrevolutionary nature of being real right and fake left in order to distinguish between right and wrong and reestablish order. Communes and brigades throughout the rural areas must wage the "two blows" movement in a big way after summer harvesting and transplanting. Those units which have carried out the "two blows" movement must continue to do so.

"2. We must further implement the party's proletarian policies." We must do well in implementing the party's policies on cadres and intellectuals. "All leaders must continue to increase their awareness of implementing the cadre policy, eliminate all ideological obstacles and strive to quicken cadre policy implementation. We must seriously study the important speeches of Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Teng at the National Science Conference in order to understand the importance of implementing the party's policy on intellectuals."

3. We must do well in solving the key problems in national economic development this year. In order to reap a bumper grain harvest, we must continue to learn from Tachai in agriculture. We must now concentrate our forces on field management. We must accumulate more manure, transplant more late autumn crops and make preparations against disease and insect pests. "Industry and finance and trade departments and all trades and professions must take practical measures to boldly support agriculture in July, August and September--the key months for reaping a bumper harvest. All localities must mobilize the people to seriously sum up the experience and lessons gained in production of summer grain and oil bearing crops. In line with their local conditions, all localities must formulate plans for autumn transplanting and prepare well in order to reap a bumper harvest of summer grains and oil bearing crops next year." We must also prepare for farmland capital construction, actively develop diversification and promote commune and brigade-run enterprises in a big way.

"In order to fulfill this year's industrial production, communications and transportation and capital construction plans in an all-round way, we must quicken the pace of learning from Taching in industry and of popularizing Taching-type enterprises, do well in rectifying enterprises and really solve the problems of weak links in production. We must greatly lower the consumption of fuel, power and raw materials, place emphasis on raising quality, lowering consumption and increasing accumulation, and seriously grasp the eight economic and technical indexes in order to allow all enterprises to reach their best historical levels within the year. Those enterprises which have already done so must strive to catch up with and surpass the national and international advanced levels of the same professions. Capital construction must concentrate all forces on fighting battles of annihilation."

With regard to finance and trade work, we must seriously implement the spirit of the National Conference on Learning from Taching and Tachai in Finance and Trade and resolutely carry out Chairman Hua's instructions on finance and trade work. We must now grasp the procurement of sideline agriculture products, especially the procurement of summer grains and oil bearing crops.

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J 3

PRC
SOUTHWEST REGION

We must improve our manner of service, raise service quality and do well in supplying rural markets, and especially markets in factory and mining areas, in Kweiyang Municipality and along railway lines. We must also do well in rectifying enterprises, observe financial and economic discipline and strive to fulfill this year's plan for revenue.

We must do well in science, education, culture and public health work. We must grasp university enrollment work well in line with the regulations put forward by the central authorities.

"4. We must strengthen the building of political power. In line with the stipulations of the new constitution, we must convene people's congresses in order to elect new revolutionary committees at prefectural, municipal, county and commune levels." We must seriously listen to the opinions of the people. "All cadres must seriously study the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, go among the people, participate in collective labor, show concern for the daily lives of the people, listen to the opinions of the people, be supervised by them and become their good servants."

5. We must improve our leadership style. Leading comrades of all revolutionary committees must proceed from reality, seek truth from facts and strive to revive and carry forward the party's fine traditions and work style.

Comrade Wu Shih also delivered a report on the opinions regarding the building of the people's procuratorates at all levels throughout the province.

The plenum participants unanimously supported the reports delivered by Comrades Su Kang and Wu Shih. The participants unanimously approved the appointment of Comrade (Cheng Wei-kuang) as acting chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate, and of Comrades (Lei I-lung), (Chang Wu-ying) and (Chang Shih-hou) as deputy chief procurators. The participants also approved the appointment of acting chief procurators and deputy chief procurators of the subprocuratorates of Tsuni, Anshun, Pichieh, Hsingi, Tungjen and Liupanshui prefectures.

KWEICHOW PROVINCIAL SCIENCE CONFERENCE OPENS

HK301359Y Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Jun 78 HK

[Summary] The Kweichow Provincial science conference sponsored by the provincial CCP Committee opened up the morning of 29 June in the auditorium of the provincial Revolutionary Committee in Kweiyang. Attending the conference were 1,100 people including advanced workers in science, advanced individuals in technical innovation and cadres in scientific work.

"Attending the opening ceremony and sitting on the rostrum were Ma Li, (Chih Pi-ching), Su Kang, Miao Chun-ting, Hsu Chien-sheng, Wang Chao-wen, Liu Hsing-sheng, Wu Shih, (Sung Chih-chung), (Li Chen-hsing), Wang Chen-chiang, Jan Yen-nung, Sung Hsiao-peng, (Chen Hsueh-pi) and Chin Tien-chen, leading comrades of the Kweichow provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, the provincial military district and the provincial CPPCC committee."

"Comrade Ma Li, first secretary of the Kweichow Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee presided over the conference."

Comrade (Chih Pi-ching), second secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee delivered the opening speech.

Comrade Miao Chun-ting, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP Committee delivered a report to the conference. In his report, Comrade Miao Chun-ting discussed the following four issues:

"1. Conscientiously study Chairman Hua's and Vice Chairman Teng's important speeches and raise the understanding of the importance of the great movement of scientific experiment.

"2. Map out [words indistinct] a plan for science.

"3. Organize a mighty contingent and march toward the modernization of science.

"4. Take the exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link and strengthen political and ideological work."

The conference held group discussions on the afternoon of 26 June.

3 July Plenum

HK041311Y Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Jul 78 HK

[Summary] The Kweichow provincial science conference held a plenum on the morning of 3 July in the auditorium of the provincial revolutionary committee. "Attending the plenum were Ma Li, Miao Chun-ting, Wang Chao-wen, Liu Hsing-sheng, (Wu Chih-chi), (Chen Hsueh-pi), Lo Teng-i, Tseng Hsien-hui and Yuan Chia-chi, leading comrades of the Kweichow provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, the provincial military district and the provincial CPPCC Committee. The plenum was presided over by Comrade Miao Chun-ting, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP Committee." Six representatives delivered speeches during the plenum.

(Hao Pu-i), director of the Kweichow Provincial Bureau of Public Health, delivered a speech entitled "Hold Aloft the Great Red Banner of Mao Tsetung Thought and Strive To Quicken the Pace of Realizing the Modernization of Medical Science."

"From the afternoon of 29 June to 30 June, delegates to the conference conscientiously studied wise leader Chairman Hua's and Vice Chairman Teng's important speeches at the National Science Conference, and comprehensively discussed Comrade (Chih Pi-ching's) opening speech and Comrade Miao Chun-ting's report. On 1 July, delegates to the conference conscientiously studied great leader and teacher Chairman Mao's brilliant 'Talk at the Enlarged Work Conference of the CCP Central Committee.' On 2 July, they discussed the draft plan for developing science and technology in Kweichow Province."

According to the agenda of the conference, the delegates will continue listening to speeches and exchanging experiences on the mornings of 4 and 5 July. They will hold group discussions and visit exhibitions on Kweichow's achievements in science and technology on the afternoons of 4 and 5 July.

BRIEFS

SZECHWAN RAPESEED HARVEST--Szechwan has reaped a bumper rapeseed harvest. By 25 June, Szechwan had overfulfilled its rapeseed procurement task. All counties in Wenchiang Prefecture have increased their rapeseed yield with an average yield per mou of 220 catties. [Chengtu Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 27 Jun 78 HK]

LIU TZU-HOU ADDRESSES HOPEI EDUCATION WORK MEETING

OW040334Y Shihchiachuang Hopei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpts] The Hopei provincial education work meeting, sponsored by the provincial party committee, was ceremoniously opened in Shihchiachuang on 25 June. It was the largest work meeting on Hopei's education front since 1958. The meeting's major tasks were to relay, study and implement the guidelines of the National Education Work Conference; clarify the question concerning line; and understand the direction of advance. Attending the meeting were secretaries, deputy secretaries and standing members of all prefectoral, municipal and county party committees in charge of education; directors of cultural offices of all (?municipal) revolutionary committees; directors of all prefectoral, municipal and county education bureaus; and secretaries, deputy secretaries and standing members of party committees of institutes of higher education.

The plenary session was held on the morning of 28 June. Responsible comrades of the provincial party committee Liu Tzu-hou, Ma Hui, Kuo Chih, Yin Che, Liu Ying, Chang Cheng-hsien and Tseng Mei were present, and Comrade Ma Hui, secretary of the provincial party committee, presided.

Comrade Liu Tzu-hou, first secretary of the provincial party committee and chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, delivered an important speech. He said: The National Education Work Conference was an important conference. It was of far-reaching importance to our fulfillment of the general task for the new period. Conscientiously relaying and carrying out the guidelines of the conference and, in accordance with the line, principles and policies announced by the central authorities and under the new historical conditions, further implementing the fundamental principle declared by Chairman Mao that "education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labor" are strategic tasks before us. We must carry out in our actual work the line, principles and policies of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua.

Comrade Liu Tzu-hou said: It is necessary to consolidate all kinds of schools at all levels. It is of prime importance to consolidate leading groups well and it is necessary to consolidate the leading groups of departments in institutes of higher education. It is imperative to seriously implement the party's policy on cadres and intellectuals. In order to conscientiously implement the party's policy and resolve the issues before us, we must criticize the gang of four with concrete actions and wipe out their remnant pernicious influence. Comrade Liu Tzu-hou emphatically pointed out: In order to push education forward, we must, besides holding the key of grasping the key link and running schools well, seriously resolve the following issues:

1. The building of contingents of teachers. In the next 3 to 5 years, we must take effective measures to make up for teacher shortage. We must also work unremittingly to create conditions to continually improve their quality.
2. The question of teaching materials. Because of the gang of four's interference and sabotage, we do not have standardized teaching materials. The state is now making arrangements for the compilation of standardized teaching materials. [passage indistinct]

Comrade Liu Tzu-hou said: I want to learn from Vice Chairman Teng and volunteer to be the director of the Logistic Department for education. I want to receive help from all comrades and strive to do work better. He concluded: There are still many problems in our province's education work. We hope that all comrades will study them and jointly try to solve them.

We must create conditions to gradually solve those problems which cannot be solved now. In short, we must work unremittingly to promote the rapid development of education in our province and contribute to realizing the four socialist modernizations.

TIENTSIN YOUTH PALACE REOPENING CELEBRATED

SK041015Y Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 1 Jul 78 SK

[Summary] "Due to the sabotage of the gang of four, the Tientsin Municipal Youth Palace halted its activities for almost a decade. After extensive repairs, it was reopened on 1 July. On the evening of 30 June, the building which is located on Chiehfang road on the bank of the Hai River had a festive look. Many flags fluttered in the breeze and the five Chinese characters for the municipal youth palace shone brightly." The CYL emblem which was hung in the central hall was very grand. More than 1000 young CYL members happily entered the youth palace--thus immediately permeating the place with youthful vigor.

"At 8 pm on 30 June, amidst warm applause, the first secretary of the Tientsin municipal party committee and chairman of the Tientsin Municipal Revolutionary Committee, Lin Hu-chia, the second secretary of the Tientsin municipal party committee and vice chairman of the Tientsin Municipal Revolutionary Committee, Huang Chih-kang, secretaries of the Tientsin municipal party committee (Chang Tsai-shan) and (Fu Ju-sheng), deputy secretary of the Tientsin municipal party committee (Wu Chen-yu); responsible comrades of the Organization Department, the Propaganda Department and the office of the Tientsin municipal party committee; and responsible comrades of the Tientsin Municipal CYL Committee and other units concerned walked into the crowd of youth and joined them in celebration. The youth palace has regained its new life in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four."

At the celebration, secretary of the Tientsin Municipal CYL Committee (Huang Shao-an) spoke.

He said: "Under the guidance of the wise leader Chairman Hua's strategic policy decision in regard of solving the Tientsin problems well and under the leadership of the Tientsin municipal party committee, the people throughout the municipality have jubilantly grasped the key link of class struggle and have brought great order to the municipality." On the occasion of warmly celebrating the anniversary of the founding day of the Communist Party of China, the Tientsin Municipal Youth Palace, which has been closed for 10 years due to the sabotage of the gang's counterrevolutionary revisionist line, now begins to restore all activities. The Tientsin Municipal Youth Palace, after its establishment in 1953, played a great role in carrying out literary, artistic, sports and other activities, and in widely educating the broad masses of youth. "However, it was inevitable that such an important youth center would be undermined by the gang of four. After Chairman Hua led us in smashing at one blow the gang of four, and with the mighty support of the Tientsin municipal party committee, victory has finally been won in restoring the youth center's activities. Therefore, I hope you demonstrate your concern and care for it. Efforts should be made to continually support and improve it--thus enabling it to be filled with vitality and to effectively and successfully serve the youth throughout Tientsin Municipality. Efforts should be made to enable this youth palace to bring up the new generation in being both Red and expert, in order to fulfill the general task for the new period and to realize the four socialist modernizations."

Following the speech by (Huang Shao-an), youth representatives also respectively addressed the occasion. Youth in attendance at the event had a chance to view an exhibition on Chairman Hua's days as a youth.

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTHEAST REGION

L 1

SECOND HEILUNGKIANG CRITICISM RALLY AGAINST GANG FOLLOWER

OW031331Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpts] The Heilungkiang Provincial CCP Committee held a second rally at [words indistinct] theater on the morning of 28 June to expose and criticize the former principal responsible person of the Heilungkiang Provincial CCP Committee. Present were leading Comrades Li Li-an, Wang I-lun, Li Chien-pai and Chen Lei, secretaries of the Heilungkiang Provincial CCP Committee; Chang Hsiu-chih, Standing Committee member of the same committee; and Lu Kuang, vice chairman of the Heilungkiang Revolutionary Committee. The rally was presided over by Comrade Li Chien-pai.

The rally was held simultaneously at eight other sites. Over 10,000 persons attended, including cadres at and above the departmental level, cadre representatives of organs directly under the province, and representatives of the PLA military district, Harbin Municipality, Sunghuachiang Prefecture, Institutes of Higher Learning in Harbin and the Harbin Railway Bureau.

Speaking at the rally, the representative of the organizational department of the provincial CCP Committee pointed out: To insure organizational control in our province and pave the way for the usurpation of party and state power by the gang of four and their sworn follower--the overlord of the northeast--the former principal responsible person of the provincial CCP Committee vigorously pushed a revisionist organizational line. First, he implemented the gang of four's counterrevolutionary political line to hit at and persecute revolutionary veteran cadres. He used many methods to strike at the veteran cadres--holding them in a tight grip, giving them no work indefinitely and throwing political labels at them; or using them but distrusting them, assigning them no important tasks, making false charges against them and toppling them; or imprisoning them for extended periods, fabricating serious charges against them and falsely accusing them in a thousand and one ways.

Second, he deliberately undermined the principle of the three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young and reshuffled and replaced large numbers of veteran cadres. In reorganizing the leading bodies at various levels, he followed the instructions of the gang of four and put into his leading bodies individuals who did not meet the five requirements for successors to the revolutionary cause, who were unruly or were known trouble makers, thus rendering many leading bodies impure and ineffective.

Third, he went all out to form small groups and cliques to broaden the factionalist network. Forming such a small group within the provincial CCP Committee, he not only gave his follower among the committee secretaries a very important assignment but also made his assistant among the Standing Committee members of the Provincial CCP Committee and his assistant in the Propaganda Department, who was actually not a Standing Committee member at all, into superior class Standing Committee members. On all major issues, it was always these few people of his small group that planned and made secret decisions serving the gang of four.

The representative of the Suihua Prefectural CCP Committee exposed how the former principal responsible person of the provincial CCP Committee formed small groups.

Among other things, he exposed the illicit relations between the former principal responsible person of the Suihua Prefectural CCP Committee and the former principal responsible person of the provincial CCP Committee in supporting and colluding with each other politically, organizationally and in daily work.

The representative of Chaochou County pointed out: The former principal responsible person of the provincial CCP Committee made Chaochou County into his model county and forced the whole province to learn from it. He claimed that the provincial CCP Committee had turned Chaochou into a model not because of its high grain output but because it followed a correct line. It thus became a model in orientation and line. He also said that Chaochou's typical experience was to ferret out capitalist roaders at the grassroots level. Under his instructions, many grassroots-level cadres were labeled [words indistinct] cadres who were right deviationists, conservatives, men without revolutionary vigor and democrats, and were denounced and dismissed. As a result of this counterrevolutionary revisionist line, the country's collective rural economy was seriously disrupted. The county's agricultural loans in 1977 were more than 5 times those in 1970, but a great number of production teams found it extremely difficult to maintain normal production.

Citing numerous facts, the representative of the provincial Public Security Bureau exposed and criticized the former principal responsible person of the provincial CCP Committee and his conspiratorial activities conducted in collusion with the gang of four's followers in the Ministry of Public Security to usurp party and state power. He said: Echoing the gang of four, he talked glibly about the bourgeoisie being right inside the party and about the necessity to wage struggle against it in a wild attempt to alter the proletarian nature of public security organs, reverse the spearhead of the dictatorship, and direct the spearhead of (?party discipline) against the revolutionaries of the older generation and the masses in our province. He went out of his way to flatter the gang of four's followers in the Ministry of Public Security, took steps to establish contact with Wang Hung-wen, and eagerly tried to worm himself into the center party of the gang of four's pants, thus fully exposing his ugly soul of wanting to sell himself in order to gain support.

KIRIN DAILY HIGHLIGHTS 57TH CCP ANNIVERSARY, 1962 MAO SPEECH

SK021333Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 30 Jun 78 SK

[Text] The first of July, 1978, is the 57th anniversary of the Chinese Communist Party founded by the great leader and teacher Chairman Mac. In the upper right-hand corner, KIRIN DAILY, in its 1 July edition, prints in red the slogans: Long live the great, glorious and correct Chinese Communist Party! Long live Marxism-Leninism-Mao-Tsetung Thought! The KIRIN DAILY also devotes four pages to a speech, with its title printed in red across the page, by Chairman Mao at an enlarged working conference convened by the party Central Committee on 30 January 1962. KIRIN DAILY frontpages a photograph showing Chairman Mao speaking at the conference.

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTHWEST REGION

M 1

SHENSI REMOVES PREFECTURAL, COUNTY CADRES FROM POSTS

HK041403Y Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 3 Jul 78 HK

[Excerpts] In order to resolutely implement the spirit of the important instruction of a responsible comrade of the central authorities and to seriously handle the problems of Chihtan County, the work team of the provincial CCP Committee held a broadcast rally in Chihtan County on the evening of 28 June. The work team announced that the provincial CCP Committee has approved the Yenan Prefectural CCP Committee's massive soliciting instructions. It also announced that the provincial CCP Committee has approved several important decisions of the Chihtan County CCP Committee which had already been approved by the Yenan Prefectural CCP Committee.

The work team mobilized the masses of cadres and people on a grand scale to resolutely lift up the lids of struggle in Chihtan County. In accordance with the spirit of the instruction of a responsible comrade of the central authorities, over the past 10 days or so the provincial and the prefectural work teams have gone to the vast rural areas and to the grassroots units, held various kinds of forums, conducted investigations and studies, mobilized the masses on a grand scale and further exposed the serious mistakes in line made by some of Chihtan County's cadres. These mistakes included coercion, commandism, breaking laws and violating discipline. However, obstacles to the movement still existed. From the county to the communes, some people made serious mistakes, did not expose or make a clean breast of their problems, clamped down lids and suppressed the masses.

In keeping with the strong demands of the cadres and people and with the approval of the provincial CCP Committee, the Yenan Prefectural CCP Committee decided to suspend (Mu Hsu-chang), deputy secretary of the prefectural CCP Committee and former secretary of the Chihtan County CCP Committee, and (Yu Kao-shan), secretary of the Chihtan County CCP Committee, from their posts. The prefectural CCP Committee did this after studying the situation and in order to implement the spirit of the instruction of a responsible comrade of the central authorities and to further mobilize the masses. The prefectural CCP Committee ordered (Mu) and (Yu) to examine their serious mistakes and also decided to appoint Comrade (Liu Huai-chang) acting secretary of the Chihtan County CCP Committee. The prefectural CCP Committee also decided that (Chou Wan-lung), deputy secretary of the Chihtan County CCP Committee, and others should be isolated and examined.

In exposing the problems of Chihtan County, the masses of cadres and people were filled with strong revolutionary indignation. They accused a handful of evildoers of committing serious crimes in cruelly hitting hard at and persecuting the masses. A large number of startling facts have shown that only by dealing blows at these evildoers who are guilty of every conceivable atrocity, can we quell the wrath of the masses. The judicial agencies resolutely and lawfully arrested (Liu Huai-fu), former secretary of the (Changchi) commune party committee, and four other persons guilty of serious crimes. Cadres of the county's organs said: With the elimination of the obstacles, we now dare to lift up the lids.

The county CCP Committee immediately held an enlarged meeting which was attended by middle-level leading cadres. They concentratedly exposed and criticized the serious mistakes of (Mu Hsu-chang), (Yu Kao-shan) and other comrades.

After hearing the news, some cadres and people who had been persecuted said happily: Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee are really very wise. The higher level party committee seriously and conscientiously handled the problems of Chihtan County in accordance with the spirit of the instruction of the central authorities. This greatly cheers and inspires the people. We believe that Chihtan County's problems will be successfully solved.

WANG FENG ATTENDS CLOSING OF SINKIANG SCIENCE CONFERENCE

OW040406Y Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 2 Jul 78 OW

[Excerpts] The Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region's 12-day science conference came to a victorious close on the afternoon of 2 July after successfully fulfilling all its tasks.

The conference's solemn, yet lively closing ceremony was held at the people's theater in Urumchi Municipality. In attendance were responsible comrades of the regional party and revolutionary committees, the Sinkiang PLA units and Urumchi Municipality, including Wang Feng, Liu Chen, Kuc Lin-hsiang, Chou Jen-shan, Sgu-ma-i Ai-mai-ti, Chang Shih-kung, Tieh-mu-erh Ta-wa-mai-ti, Li Yun-ho, Chang Chieh-cheng, Tsao-ta-no-fu, Chi Kuo, (Yang Ko), (Tan Chin-tsao), (Hou Liang), Li Chia-yu, (Li Kuang), Chang Ssu-ming, (Tien Chung) and (Yen Ko-pai). Also present and sitting on the rostrum were responsible persons of the regional CPPCC Committee; responsible comrades of various departments, commissions and offices of the regional party and revolutionary committees; responsible comrades of the regional Trade Union Council, the Preparatory Committee for the Establishment of the Regional Poor and Lower-Middle Peasant Association, the regional CYL Committee and the regional Women's Federation; members of the leading group for the regional science conference; and representatives of old, middle-aged and young scientists. Comrade Chou Jen-shan, secretary of the regional party committee, presided over the closing ceremony.

Comrade Wang Feng, first secretary of the regional CCP Committee and chairman of the regional Revolutionary Committee, and Comrade Liu Chen, second secretary of the regional CCP Committee and commander of Sinkiang PLA units, presented citations with gilded covers to advanced collectives and advanced workers on the region's science and technology front. At the closing ceremony, 160 advanced collectives, 223 advanced scientists and the units and individuals that had made 610 outstanding achievements in science and technology were commended.

In his closing speech, Comrade (Tan Chin-tsao), Standing Committee member of the regional CCP Committee and director of the Propaganda Department under the regional CCP Committee, said: [begin recording] Our region's scientific and technological foundation is comparatively weak. We will inevitably encounter many dangers and difficulties on the new Long March. But no difficulties can stop our advance as long as we firmly grasp the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four as the key link, unite as one, do not fear hardship and strive to scale new heights in science and technology.

Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee have shown great concern for and given strong support to Sinkiang. The regional CCP Committee is firmly determined to carry out the struggle to develop science and technology. The scientists and people of various nationalities have (?great confidence and enthusiasm) in rapidly developing science and technology. We can certainly stride forward, rapidly push forward science and technology as well as the national economy and make ever bigger contributions to the great motherland.

Let us hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, foster lofty ideals, set high goals, march toward the modernization of science and technology and advance courageously toward the grand goal of the four modernizations! [end recording]

Amidst the strains of the magnificent "Internationale," Comrade Chou Jen-shan declared the regional science conference successfully closed.

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